Department of State

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed [post paid] to the Proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.....NO. 37.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1849.

WHOLE NO. 245.

Terms for Advertising.
Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square 1 insertion,				$ 50
Do. do. 2 insertions,				75
Do. do. 3 do.				1 00
Do. do. 3 months, without change,				[illegible]
Do. do. 6 do.	do.	do.		[illegible]
Do. do. 12 do.	do.	do.		[illegible]
Do. do. 6 do.	renewed weekly,			[illegible]
Do. do. 12 do.	do.	do.		[illegible]

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of [illegible] cents per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of [illegible] per cent on advertising bills over $20.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, cash in advance.
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.
Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

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EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WALKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.

Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.

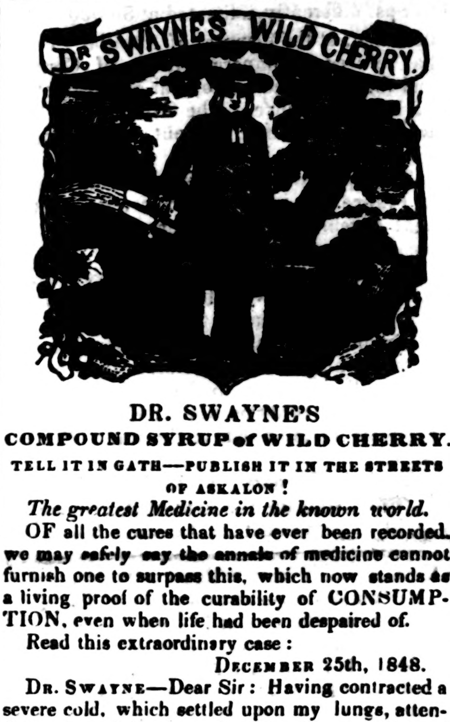
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.

N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849— [33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.


DR. SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY.
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.

OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.

Read this extraordinary case:

DECEMBER 25th, 1848.

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough, pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of puss externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,
Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.

CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.

Dr. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.

Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.

Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution—Read! Read!

There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!

"*A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public.*"

This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended. It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief, joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health.

Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.

The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr. H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.

Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's. Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention [illegible]
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD[illegible]
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Sarah Methel, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.
J H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.
April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Wm. Bryce & Co., vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849.
J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.
April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire establishment of the *Wilmington Journal*, have this day associated themselves in the publication of the said paper, and in the Printing business generally, under the name and style of the firm of FULTON & PRICE.
JAMES FULTON,
A. L. PRICE.
March 23d, 1849.

F. & P would avail themselves of this opportunity respectfully to solicit a continuance of the public patronage so uniformly and liberally bestowed upon the former firm, and pledge themselves that no effort upon their part, shall be wanting to give entire satisfaction in every department of their business.

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.
A. CARTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best he surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.

His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.

He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

NEW HOUSE OF
ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has just fitted up his place on the Sound, generally known as "Shandy Hall" and will, on or about the 20th of April, open a house of entertainment, for the accommodation of visitors to the Sound.

His place is about 8 miles from Wilmington, and immediately upon the Sound, where boats will be in readiness to carry company to any point they may desire. DUNCAN M. BRYANT.
April 6, 1849—[30-tf

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.

THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.

As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.

Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

A House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, situate at the head of Princess street. A comfortable dwelling House and a large framed Kitchen; a set of Stables, and a Well of as good, if not the best, water in the place. The lot is 230 feet by 66 feet. I will also sell a piece of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of JAS. W. JOHNSON and REUBIN EVERITT. If the above named property is not sold at prive sale, it will be sold at auction, on the 2d Monday of June Court, at the Court House, in Wilmington. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell.

A bargain may be had.
April 20, 1849.—[32-tf] G. M. BISHOP.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL.
8 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.

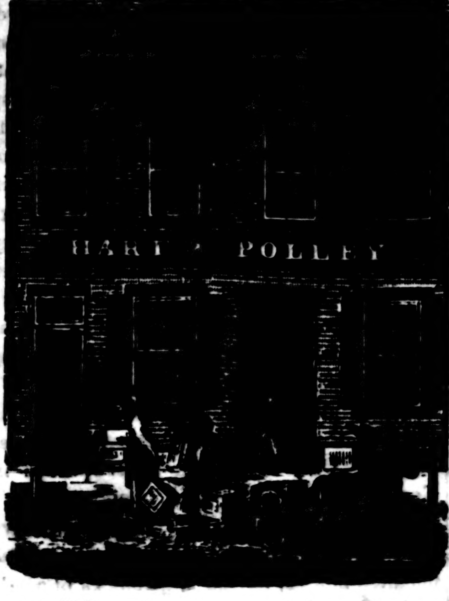
THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.

A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

MILLINERY.

MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all [illegible]
Agent for [illegible]
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

AT THE OLD STAND OF



WILL be found, a general assortment of Church, Parlor, Office, & Cooking Stoves, Grates and Fenders; Double and *Single* acting force and lift Pumps, Lead Pipe, Solar, Camphine and Turpentine Lamps; Tea Trays and Waiters; Coffee and Tea Urns; Coffee Biggins; Coffee and Tea Pots; Steak Dishes, Enameled Sauce Pans and Kettles; Passage Lanterns; Dish Covers; Cake Boxes; Nurse Lamps, and Egg Boilers; Rifles; double and single Guns; Revolving and single Pistols; Powder Flasks; Shot Pouches; Game Bags; Percusion Caps, &c. ALSO, all kinds of Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron ware made to order.

All CASH and SHORT CREDIT customers punctually attended to. S. P. POLLEY.
Dec 1, 1846.—[12-6m

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs
do do Subpœnas
do do Fi. Fas.
County Court Scire Facias
Apprentice's Indentures

Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants. Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro

Certificates of Justices attending Court

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold at a moderate expense.

OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
urphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side.

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring

WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, *&c.*

In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.

For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit. V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE—ICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.

Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.

We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. tlect

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by
W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. FENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,

HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.

W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.

He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.

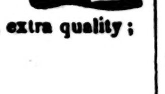
Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.

A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.
February 9, 1849—[22-6m1c

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND INSERTINGS, which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the Mary Powell. S. HOFFMAN.
Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

Per Schr. Uriana,
200 pair Children Shoes;



50 pair Gent's calf pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Ties;
50 " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;
Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.

REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

FOR SALE.

TWO HOUSES AND LOTS, one on Fourth and Nun Streets, now occupied by Mr. D. M. Foyles.

ALSO—Two half lots, on or near the Dry Pond, adjoining Mr. John Griffith's residence.

One house and half lot on Market Street, continued.

Also, 4,000 bushels Rough Rice, now stored in Hall & Potter's Mill. MILES COSTIN.
April 20, 1849—[32-tf

WHITE LEAD:

A fresh supply of prime White Lead, Linseed Oil, &c. &c., just received per schr. A. J. DeRosset, and for sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
m23 Druggist Chemist.

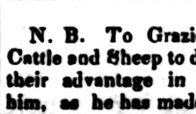
FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.

Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITARY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PASSES,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!
HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*

We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.



New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8¼ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.
THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.
August 18, 1848—[49-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time. J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.
June 18, 1847 40-tf

NEW NOVELS.

Just received, at the Book Store, viz:

Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.
Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.

JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.

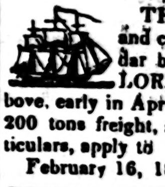
He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.

Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 24

WRAPPING PAPER.

465 Reams for sale by
m4 W. L SMITH.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA!
DIRECT!



THE new A. I. copper fastened and coppered Live Oak and Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above, early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight, and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.
February 16, 1849.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.

THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol. 5 of Equity, to be published in a few weeks, of which notice will be given. Orders for the whole, or for any one or more Volumes, promptly attended to. And the Bar supplied on reasonable terms with the previous Volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally.

Bound copies furnished to the Profession, in exchange for their Nos. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, March 23, 1849—[28-tf

CARRIAGES:

Market Street, about 300 yards above the
Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,
Which will be sold very low.
ISAAC WELLS.
May 11, 1849—[35

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,

BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleaning, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warrented to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.

Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.

Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.

Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.
May 11, 1849—[35-tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

☞Also a large Lot for the accommodation of DROVERS.
W. T. J. VANN.
April 20, 1849—[32-1y

JUST RECEIVED

At the Book Store, the following New Novels:
The Sea Lions, by Cooper,
A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold,
Mordaunt Hall, or a September night, by the author of Emilia Wyndham,
Memoirs of my youth, by A. de Lamartine,
Ellen Wareham, or Love and Duty, by Ellen Pickering,
White's New Plantation Melodies,
The American Joe Miller, the most laughable collection of witticisms ever published,
Mason's Farrier; Macauley's History of England,
Laneton Parsonage, 3 parts,
Æsops Fables; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged,
Do. do. University Edi.
Walker's Dictionary,
A variety of School Books.
May 4 L. H. PIERCE.

$25 Reward.

THE subscriber offers the above reward to any person who will apprehend and lodge in Jail his negro woman THURSDAY, and JOE, her son; Also, $50 for sufficient proof to convict any person or persons of harboring them. Said woman is tall, has [illegible] she is of a bright yellow complexion. Joe is dark complected, and is from 6 to 7 years of age, and formerly belonged to James M. Thompson, deceased, and came from Onslow county.
F. M. AGOSTINE.
May 4th, 1849 34 tf

Orders No. 18.

Head Quarters 30th Regiment N. C. Militia,
WILMINGTON, N. C., 24th April, 1849.

1st—Order No. 17 is hereby countermanded.

2d—Commanders of companies are hereby ordered to hold an election for Lieutenant Colonel on Saturday the 2d day of June next.

3d—The officer highest in command, will superintend the election of said officer.

By order of ROBT C. RANKIN, Col. Comd.
JOHN J. HEDRICK, Adjt.
May 4 1849—[34-3t

Masonboro' Retreat.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep this well known House, on Masonboro' Sound.

He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and [illegible] shall be spared [illegible] all who visit [illegible] rangements [illegible] and Fish of [illegible] The Bar [illegible] Wine and Liquors. [illegible]

Breakfast	[illegible]
Dinner	[illegible]
Supper	[illegible]
Roast Oysters	[illegible]
Lodgings	[illegible]
Liquors	[illegible]
Horse fed [illegible]	[illegible]

May 11—1849—[35-tf JOHN A. DAVIS.

CREW LISTS.

A large supply of Crew Lists on hand, for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, May 25, 1849.

☞Dr. Sherwood, Postmaster at Strickland's, Duplin county, is authorized to receipt for subscriptions due for this paper at his office. Our bills may be found with Dr S.

Hon. James C. Dobbin.—We find the following Card from Mr. Dobbin, in the last *Fayetteville Carolinian*. It will, of course, be read with interest by all parties in our District:—

A CARD.

I deem it proper thus early to announce to my democratic friends who have been kind enough to express a desire to nominate me as a candidate for Congress, that on reflection, there are considerations of a domestic and private character, needless to be obtruded on the public, which would constrain me to decline the nomination, should the honor be tendered to me by the approaching Convention at Clinton. In pursuing this course, permit me to express my gratitude to those who manifest a wish again to honor me with their confidence, and my satisfaction that while no one in the District is more devoted to those political principles we cherish, many can be found who will bring to their support more experience and ability than myself.

Very respectfully,
J. C. DOBBIN.

May 15, 1849.

We are of course unaware of the circumstances to which Mr. Dobbin makes allusion in his "card," but would venture to express the hope that they are not of such a character as will deprive our party, and the State in general, of the benefit to be derived from his services at a future day, in the various positions for which his high character and urbane & gentlemanly manners so eminently qualify him. We are equally ignorant of the probable nominee of the Convention at Clinton. Names of course have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, and all of them are men whom the democracy of this District would delight to honor. Although of course, we are not without our feelings of preference like other folks, yet we can truly say, that we have not yet heard of one whom we do not consider fully qualified to discharge the high duties of a representative with honor to himself, and advantage to the District; and we pledge ourselves to give to the nominee of the Convention our warmest support.

The 31st Instant.—It is now ascertained that delegates have been appointed to the Clinton Convention, from every county in this district, with the single exception of Robeson, and it is believed that Robeson will also appoint delegates, if she has not already done so. May we not, then, hope for a full attendance and a fair representation of all the counties, so that the action of the Convention may as nearly as possible embody the public sentiment of the democracy of the district. The day of meeting—*Thursday next*—is close at hand, and we would urge upon the delegation from the various counties, by all means, either, if possible, to attend themselves, or at any rate, to make such arrangements as will ensure the vote of their county being cast. We would again call attention to the day—Thursday next, the 31st inst.

The Eighth District.—We learn from the *Goldsborough Patriot*, that William K. Lane, Esq., of Wayne county, has received the nomination, for Congress, of the Democratic Convention for the eighth district, held in Newbern on the 17th inst. The utmost harmony prevailed, and a feeling of hope and enthusiasm characterised the meeting which spoke volumes of success.

No Candidate.—The Fayetteville Observer of the 22d inst., speaking of the Congressional nomination in this district, says: "The Whigs will have no candidate."

Valuable Public Documents.—Our acknowledgments are due to Hon. James J. McKay, for copies of the valuable and interesting reports of the Register of the Treasury, of the Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the last fiscal year, and of the superintendent of the coast survey, showing the progress of that work.

The Laws.—Miserable Printing.—We have seen a copy of the laws of the last session of the North Carolina Legislature, and regard for common decency, if nothing else, forbids us to pass unnoticed, the miserable, slovenly manner in which they are got up.—We like economy in the public business as much as anybody, but we do candidly say that, in our opinion, it would be better to pay three prices for printing the laws right, than have the character of the State for mechanical neatness and ingenuity, disgraced by such an affair. Half the pages are almost illegible, and the other half not half cut. Such a sickly looking thing is positively dangerous, now that the cholera is to be dreaded. One of them in a house is enough to bring it on without any other cause. We don't see how any public officer can give a receipt for them in "good order and condition."

New Paper.—We have received the prospectus of a new paper to be commenced in Charlotte, N. C., by J. L. Badger, Esq., lately connected with the *Journal* in that place. We wish him all the pecuniary success in the world, for he is a right clever fellow. The new paper is to be of the largest size of North Carolina papers, to be called the *Hornet's Nest*, and is to be Federal in its politics. Price $2 per annum, in advance.

For Sale.—The establishment of the *Mountain Banner*, published at Rutherfordton, in this State, is offered for sale. The materials are almost new. It offers a fair opportunity for any printer capable of carrying on the business, to make a good living.

Rail Road Meeting in Cabarrus.—A meeting was held in Concord, Cabarrus county, on Monday of the May term of the Superior Court for that county, to take into consideration the subject of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, and particularly the scheme of the Central Rail Road. Delegates were appointed to the Salisbury Convention, and resolutions adopted expressive of the views of the meeting, pledging the county to do her full share in building the road.

Messrs Hoffman and Halleck.—We are happy to learn that these distinguished poets are recovering from their melancholy affliction. They are both almost restored to their sound mind, and to that society of which they formed such leading ornaments.

DEATH OF HON. CHARLES FISHER.

The Jackson Mississippian announces the death of the Hon. Charles Fisher of this State, at Hillsboro', Miss., on the the 7th instant, in the 59th year of his age. Mr. Fisher was a citizen of Salisbury, in the Western part of this State, and was in Mississippi, we believe, attending to certain land claims in which he was interested. Mr. Fisher is well known in this State as a prominent and able democrat of the States Right school. He was long a member of the Legislature of the State, and was subsequently elected to Congress, but was Gerrymandered out. His death will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends of all parties to whom he was endeared by his genuine worth and kindness of heart.

Death of Major General Worth.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 16th inst., says:

With inexpressible pain we are called upon to announce the death of Major Gen. Worth. The news, so sudden and appalling, reached town last night by the Portland. It was communicated to us in the following letter from Major Deas:

"Ass't. Adj't. General's Office, 8th Dep't.,
"San Antonio de Bexar, Texas, May 7, 1849.

"*Editors Picayune:*—I have to announce to you, for public information, the death of Major Gen. Worth, who expired to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., of cholera.

"I make the above announcement, in order to set aside all doubt as to this melancholy event.

"Respectfully, your obedient servant,
"GEO. DEAS, Ass't. Adj't. Gen."

It is not for us to write the eulogy of the gallant soldier, who now sleeps in death. For thirty-six years he had served his country in the army; and his gallant deeds are a portion of the common glories of the republic. A friend, who was with him at his death, himself a soldier, has addressed to us these few lines:

"San Antonio, May 7, 1849.

"*My dear* ——. It is with feelings of the deepest regret I have to announce to you the death of Brevet Major Gen. W. J. Worth. He died to day about 1, P. M. He was attacked last evening with cholera of a most virulent type, defying the very best medical skill.

"It is a very sad event, one of overwhelming grief to his dear family, and of sincere regret to a large circle of admiring friends.—Worth had his faults—we all have—but none can deny him the honor of being a gallant and whole souled soldier, one who threw his every energy, his whole heart into the performance of his duties. In this hasty announcement nothing like any notice can be taken of his eminent services. He died as he lived, a true soldier; conscious to the last, surrounded by his broken hearted wife and children, and by his military staff and other friends. May his march to the great hunting ground meet with no impediment! Yours, truly,
"G** DE L*."

It is only yesterday, as it were, that Gen'l Worth left this city. Immediately before he left he complained of illness, and his departure was delayed one day in consequence. Prior to that illness he appeared to us in vigorous health, and seemed the picture of manly, intellectual beauty—a proud and high spirited soldier. Those who have seen him in action assure us that language cannot do justice to his noble bearing in the field, his eagle eye glancing fire and his whole countenance beaming wtih intelligence and proud defiance.—Alas! how speedily are all his noble traits quenched in death. To survive the perils of a hundred battles, and to be carried off in the maturity of strength by disease, seems a hard fate for a soldier. The ways of Providence are indeed inscrutable.

The Galveston News furnishes some further particulars of this sad event:

"*Death of Major Gen Worth.*—The arrival of the steamer Portland, from Lavaca this morning, brings intelligence of the death of one of the most distinguished men of this country. Major Gen. W. J. Worth died in San Antonio on Tuesday last, the 8th inst., at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M. [It should be Monday, the 7th.] He had been taken seriously sick, as we learn, only the previous day, tho' he had been quite unwell with a diarrhea from the time he left New Orleans, and continued so till he reached San Antonio, which was but a few days before his death. He was far from being well when he passed through this city, and was so much indisposed at Indianola that the boat was detained there part of a day on his account, before proceeding to Port Lavaca. A servant belonging to his escort died of the cholera on the road a little above Victoria.

"It is presumed, though not certainly known, that the disease of which Gen. Worth died, was the cholera. Immediately upon his death, an express was despatched, which arrived at Port Lavaca on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, being just twenty-four hours on the way. We cannot learn any particulars of the sickness and death of this distinguished officer—these are probably given in the despatches now on their way to Washington.

"By this afflicting dispensation General Worth's family have been thus suddenly deprived of their protector, almost as soon as they had arrived at the point of destination, where they anticipated a residence for some time to come; and the whole country deprived of the services of a man whose brilliant achievements are deservedly the pride of the people, and will adorn the pages of our history to a remote generation. The death of such a man is truly a national bereavement, and will undoubtedly be followed with demonstrations of mourning throughout the whole Union. Gen. Worth's family, we believe, consists of Mrs. Worth and two daughters."

Rumored Changes, &c.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, mentions a rumor about the Capitol, that Mr. Clayton "would like to exchange the dull and laborious routine of a department for a foreign mission, and to save Gen. Taylor any trouble in re-shaping the cabinet after Mr. Clayton's retirement, it is already fixed by rumor that Mr. Lawrence will go into the Treasury, whether he is willing to take it or not; and that Mr. Meredith shall leave untried his skill as a financier, and consent to a transfer to the State Department.

"It is now understood that prominent democratic office holders are to consider themselves as invited to resign. Some have taken the hint, and tendered their resignations, to take effect on the 1st of July next—as, for instance, your Postmaster, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Greene, the Postmaster of Boston. Those who cannot take the hint and resign before the commencement of the next fiscal year, will be turned out."

Business Notice.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Messrs. G. & W. A. Gwyer, Cabinet Furnishing Warehouse, which we think will be found worthy the attention of our citizens who may want anything in their line. We are assured that their stock is large, and of the best quality, and they will spare no exertions to give satisfaction. Give them a call.

☞We learn that Mr. Macready has forwarded from Boston to Mayor Woodhull, of New York, $1,000 to be applied to the relief of the distressed relatives of those who fell in the late riot.

☞The cholera is reported to be in Philadelphia.

Appointments—The Senate.—So far, with few exceptions, we have abstained from meddling with the subject of removals from office, unless when brought before us in a manner that forced it upon our attention. We have adopted this course for many reasons, the chief of which is, that *per se*, we care little or nothing about the matter. Neither we, our friends, nor our party owe our vitality to Executive patronage. The principles and measures we advocate and maintain, are the same in any position of affairs; and our support of men is not founded on any blind personal devotion to themselves, but in so far as we recognise in them the faithful exponents of democratic policy—so far as they conscientiously adhere to their solemn pledges as candidates, so far are they entitled to our support—no farther. Entertaining these views, the removal or appointment of any particular individuals, merely as individuals, is a matter of comparative indifference; but when these removals or appointments are made in violation of express pledges to the contrary—when it is sought to justify them by alleging improper conduct on the part of those removed; when, in order to save the Executive from the charge of inconsistency or falsehood, it is sought indirectly to blacken the character of respectable and useful citizens, then, indeed, it ceases to be a matter of private concernment, and it becomes the imperative duty of the independent press of both parties to "cry aloud and spare not." But while it is a duty incumbent upon every honest man to repudiate such conduct, it behooves the democratic party in an especial manner, to repel the foul imputation which such removals, coupled with such previous pledges, is calculated to cast upon every one professing the democratic faith. To first say that no man shall be removed unless for want of "honesty, capability," &c., and then remove men simply because they are democrats, is neither more nor less than a flat assertion that democrats, as democrats, are dishonest and incapable. Is it expected that any great party will remain quiet under such insult? If so, the expectation will prove unfounded. Nay, party aside, the honor and character of American citizens thus slandered and villified, calls aloud for vengeance. It appeals in trumpet tones to the democratic Senate to vindicate their own honor—the honor of the nation—the character of their fellow-citizens thus traduced, and the sanctity of pledges thus broken, by a rigid investigation of the removals and appointments which have been made. Let it demand that the causes of removals be laid before it, and before the world, that the veil of hypocrisy may be stripped off, and the people know what the cant of no proscription for opinions' sake amounts to, and that men's characters may be no longer sacrificed under the specious pretext of "cause."

From California.—The New Orleans Picayune has received news from San Francisco to the 29th of March, which is twenty-two days later than previous accounts. There has been a serious mutiny on board the Pacific squadron. A boat's crew from the ship Ohio ran-away, boat and all. They were pursued, captured and brought back. Shortly afterwards the crew, being ordered to perform some duty, refused to turn out, upon which some thirty of the ringleaders were put in irons. A court martial was being held on board the Ohio, and it was supposed that Commodore Jones would hang a number of the conspirators. All the officers of the sloop-of-war St. Marys had been tried by a Court Martial, but two.

Meetings have been held for the purpose of of organizing a government, and it is said that the authority of Gen. Smith, as Governor, has been repudiated. It is certain that the General has been unable to carry out his order prohibiting foreigners from working at the mines. Meetings have been held and resolutions passed against the introduction of slavery. This is done to render the labour of Indians more profitable

Despatches from California.—Adoption of the Wilmot Proviso.—Military force for that Country.—The Baltimore Sun of the 22d inst., says it understands that important despatches have been received at the War Department from California, setting forth that the people had organized a government for themselves, and had adopted the Wilmot proviso as a fundamental article. These are doubtless those brought by Mr. Panot, who was met coming overland through Mexico, a short time since, and a dispatch from Washington says:

It is reported that Mr. Crawford recommends to Gen. Taylor to organize a strong military force in California, of volunteers, to sustain Gov. Smith, until Congress shall act for the territory.

Suicide.—Dr. Coolidge, who was convicted for the murder of young Matthews, has, its appears from a telegraphic despatch to the Baltimore Clipper, committed suicide at Augusta, Me., in consequence of having been detected in a plot with a prisoner, who was about to be liberated, to kill Flint, his former student. The plot, says the Clipper, was as follows:—Flint was to be lured to a certain place, where he was to be killed, in such a manner as would lead to the impression that he had committed suicide.—A bottle was to be placed near him containing poison, and a letter confessing himself the murderer of Matthews. The warden found on the prisoner the letter with the details of the plot, and at once shut Coolidge up. Shortly after, on going to the cell, Coolidge was found expiring, and soon after died. The latter expected, if the plot proved successful, that he would be liberated. He had promised to pay his accomplice $1,000 for murdering Flint.

Father Matthew.—This eminent apostle of Temperance, writes to ex-Mayor Brady, of New York, that he will leave Liverpool for New York on the 21st of May, in the packet ship *Ashburton*. His letter is in reply to one from the New York City authorities. He says that his health is now perfectly restored, and that he feels that he can make no better use of the precious gift than by visiting the high-minded people of America.

Illinois.—Gen. Shields, Mr. Breese, and Mr. Wentworth, are candidates for U. S. Senator in Illinois.

Fire in Watertown, New-York.—A very disastrous fire visited the village of Watertown, N. Y., on the 12th inst., destroying property to the amount of $300,000, a considerable amount of which was covered by insurance.

Great Fire in St. Louis—Five Million Dollars worth Destroyed.—The City of St. Louis has been the scene of one of the most destructive fires which have ever occurred in the United States, perhaps, considering the size of the place, we might say the most destructive. An amount of property estimated at Five Millions of Dollars has been swept away, comprising five banking houses, all the insurance offices, and twenty-seven steamboats that were lying in front of the City.

The fire which broke out about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 17th inst., originated on board the steamer *White Cloud*, lying at the head of the landing; and, a strong wind blowing at the time, soon spread to the other steamboats, and in a short time the whole length of the levee in front of the City presented a solid sheet of flame. The heat from the burning boats soon set the buildings fronting on the levee on fire. This, communicating with the other line of buildings, continued its ravages until one half of the richest part of the city was in ruins. The whole river in front of the city for a mile in length, and extending for three blocks in width, of the very centre of the city, has been laid waste. Three persons were killed by an explosion on board the steamer *Alice*, and it is probable that as many as twenty lives have been lost during the progress of the fire.

The printing offices of the Republican, the Reveille, the Era, and the Organ were all destroyed. Only one daily paper printed in English has been left—the Union.

As many as three hundred houses have been burned, among the most of the extensive business houses, having large stocks of goods on hand, very little of which has been saved.

The value of the steamboat stock was about $380,000—insured for $200,000.

Value of the cargoes of the steamboats $150,000. Freight on the landing valued at $50,000.

The total loss by the fire is about $5,000,000.

A large number of emigrants were on board the steamboats, who have lost everything.—To complete the misfortunes of the devoted City, the cholera is now raging there.

Later.—A telegraphic despatch from St. Louis, to the Baltimore *Sun*, dated the morning of the 21st inst, says that the whole number of houses destroyed is four hundred and eighteen, including the most valuable property in the city.

The number of lives lost is not know, but supposed to be about twenty.

The loss of property is now estimated at fully $6,000,000. The insurance companies generally will be enabled to pay the full amount of their liabilities. The brokers are all insured.

Since the fire the cholera has greatly abated.

Terrible Steamboat Disaster.—The magnificent steamer *Empire*, while on her way up the Hudson river, from New York to Troy, was run into about 10 o'clock on the evening of the 17th inst, by the schooner *Noah Brown*, opposite Newberg, and in five minutes sunk to her promenade deck. The most of her passengers, about three hundred in all, were taken off by the steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, which fortunately happened to come along.—All who were on deck at the time of the accident, were rescued; but several who had retired to the births, or state rooms, have undoubtedly been drowned. Eleven bodies have already been found; and it is believed, when the boat can be raised, which will be done very shortly, that not less than 20 or 30 bodies will be found in the cabin. But for the fortunate circumstance that comparatively few of the passengers had retired, the loss of life would, indeed, have been terrible. The injury to the *Empire* is estimated at $15,000.—The schooner sustained little or no damage. The collision is said to have been caused by the culpable negligence of those on board the schooner.

Bem.—Gen. Joseph Bem, the distinguished leader of the Hungarians in their resistance to the Austrian power, is a native of Poland, and is now 54 years of age. He was by far the ablest leader in the last Polish Revolution of 1830, in which the cause of Poland was lost by the treachery and incapacity of the nobles. He was educated at the Military Academy at Cracow, served as a Lieutenant of horse artillery under Napolean, in his ill-fated Russian campaign. And was with McDonald at Dantzic, some fourteen months after the retreat of the French. After the capture of that fortification he staid at home until 1815, when he was incorporated in the newly organized army of Poland, under the Archduke, Constantine. Upon the accession of Nicholas, he obtained his discharge from the service, and went to Leopol, in Gallacia, to live, where he remained until the breaking out of the Polish Revolution in 1830, when he received the command of a battery of horse artillery, with the rank of Major in the Polish army. His gallantry and skill raised him to the rank of General. After the conclusion of the war, he with others, made his escape to France, and subsequently went to Portugal. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out in Vienna, he was soon upon the ground, and was immediately named commander of the Mobile Guard, which he organized. His coolness and valor upon that occasion, infused courage into the people, and the barricades which he defended, were impregnable. On the capitulation of the city, he was one whose name was expressly omitted from any amnesty, and a reward was offered by Windischgratz for his head. He was smuggled out in a coffin, and thus made his escape to Hungary, where he, at first, received only the command of the artillery, but afterwards he gained the command of the division operating in the East, which he has exercised with remarkable success.

So far, he is the only General on the popular side throughout Europe, who has displayed abilities at all equal to the crisis. Fighting in the van of European liberty, his career will always possess an interest to our people, and it is sincerely to be hoped that he, and his compatriots will be able to keep at bay the "leagued oppression" of both Austrian and Russian despotism.

The Cholera in New York.—This terrible malady has undoubtedly made its appearance in New York. The *Express* says there has been several cases of cholera, and three deaths at No. 20, Orange st., within the last few days. Dr. Bradshaw, who paid a visit to the premises, says there is no doubt that it is the genuine Asiatic cholera. He was familiar with the disease in 1832, and believes that this is identical, although the symptoms are not so violent.

The New York Difficulties.—The papers are engaged in a discussion as to who is responsible for the mournful loss of life attendant upon the late riots in New York; some laying the blame upon the authorities, some upon Mr. Macready, some upon Mr. Forrest, and others upon the committee who wrote to Macready, requesting him to appear in defiance of the opposition which had been evinced upon the Monday preceding the night of the riot. That, in such cases, no party is altogether blameless, we believe, and that it is sometimes difficult to get at a proper understanding of the matter, is also certain. But that there are great principles which should not be lost sight of, when attempting to form an opinion, is equally unquestionable, and one of these great principles is, that society guarantees to each and every one of its members the full right to pursue his or her lawful calling, without fear or molestation, and any infringement of this right, *come from what quarter it may*, is, so far as it goes, a violation of this principle, which nothing but the direst necessity can justify. Now, bearing these premises in mind, we are at a loss to understand the reasoning of several of the New York, and even some of the Philadelphia and Washington papers who urge that the authorities should have closed the Theatre in order to prevent the riot, which was threatened in the event of its being opened. And this they urge upon the score of "*prevention*." Now, the plain English of this is, that the authorities should have constituted themselves into a mob for the preservation of the peace. A sensible conclusion, certainly. No one will pretend that the rioters had any right to prevent the performance; neither will any one pretend, that, under ordinary circumstances, the authorities would have had any right. Where, then, could they get the right in the present instance? Would the threats of the mob justify them? We think not. We believe that civil authority is instituted to prevent mob violence,—not to register and enforce its decrees. If, upon a threat of illegal violence by any body of men, the authorities are called upon not only not to protect persons in the exercise of their lawful calling, but actually to interfere to prevent their exercising it, we think it would be better to have no authorities at all.

Thus much for the actual *legal* right, the *moral* right of those concerned is another thing—and upon this point we fully agree with those who censure the committee that urged Macready to brave the indignation of the mob by appearing on the night on which the riot occurred. It was certainly an ill-judged act, and men of their intelligence should have known the terrible responsibility they incurred by so doing. Macready was a stranger, and acted under their direction, and the blame of the affair justly attaches to them. But they were not alone, nor even chiefly to blame. Their chief fault was imprudence or indifference to results which, however painful they proved to be, they had no hand in producing. The true malefactors are those who, working upon the prejudices of the least educated, and, of course, more excitable class of a city population, endeavored, with too much success, to infuse a bitter national feeling into a matter with which it had no connection. Art or literature knows no nationality, but claims affinity with refinement and civilization, wherever they are found; and when any man descends to make appeals to a prejudice of this kind, in order to crush a rival, he forfeits all claim to the true spirit of an artist or a gentleman—That Mr. Forrest's influence lay at the bottom of this thing, appears from the fact that no opposition was manifested at any point, save New York and Philadelphia, one the birthplace and the other the residence of Mr. Forrest, and where he possesses an influence with the "b'hoys" unequalled by any man in the country.

From St. Domingo.—Bloody Battle—Defeat of the Haytiens. By an arrival at New York with St. Domingo dates to the 1st inst., we learn that there has been three successive battles between the Dominicans and Haytiens, in which the latter have been defeated with great slaughter. At one time the Haytiens were within 30 miles of the city of St. Domingo. No prisoners were spared—The Haytiens in their retreat destroyed everything. It is not likely that the "colored Republic" will make another attack upon the Spaniards.

Terrible Shipwreck—*Great loss of Life.*—The Quebec *Gazette* of the 12th inst. announces the arrival at that port of the Barque *Nicaragua*, having on board a portion of the passengers and crew of the Brig *Hannah*, which sailed from Newry, Ireland, April 3d, and was sunk by floating ice on the 29th of April.

Capt. Marshall, of the *Nicaragua*, on the 29th ult., discovered a flag of distress on the ice, and succeeded in rescuing from the distressed vessel, 82 persons, passengers and crew of the *Hannah*, part of whom be put on board the ships *Brown* and *Lord Byron*, of Glasgow, and part he kept on board the *Nicaragua*. Fifty-five persons had perished with the cold.

Extraordinary Speed.—The news by the Canada reached New Orleans in eleven days from Liverpool. The distance between the cities is five thousand miles.

Death of Mrs. Gallatin.—Mrs. Hannah Gallatin, wife of the venerable Albert Gallatin, died in New York on the 14th instant, at the age of 83.

Fire at Milwaukie.—A fire broke out at Milwaukie, (Ill.,) on the 17th instant, which consumed $60,000 worth of property.

Death of a Member of Congress.—Hon. Daniel Duncan, member of Congress from Ohio, died at Washington City on Friday, the 18th inst. His funeral took place on Tuesday last.

Outrageous.—The Valley Spring (Pa.) Spirit relates the following—it caps the climax:—

"Gen. Taylor, the 'patriot,' 'the sage,' 'the second Washington,' has removed from the post-office at Greenburgh, the father of a man who lost his life in fighting the battles of his country, and appointed as postmaster at Chambersburgh, an Englishman, *who served against this country in the last war with Great Britain!*"

It is probable that this man served with "honesty, capacity, and fidelity," *against* the country. What a chance for Benedict Arnold, if services of this kind are to entitle men to office—he should have lived until the "heroic age!"

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

The British steamship *Canada* arrived at New York on the 17th inst., in eleven and a half days from Liverpool. She brings seven days later news, but little additional of any importance. It would seem that the French intervention for the restoration of the Pope has accomplished its object without any opposition; the Chiefs of the republic having either fled or been driven out previous to the approach of the French army. A full and unconditional amnesty to all concerned, and the most liberal concessions to the people is said to be the condition of the French interference.

The Austrians have been driven out of Hungary. Russia has placed a large body of troops, differently estimated at 80,000 to 150,000 men, at the disposal of Austria. Prussia has refused the imperial crown of Germany, and there has been a popular outbreak at Berlin in consequence. The German and Danish war still continues without any prospect of settlement.

The approaching elections engross attention in France. It is considered certain that the next Assembly will be monarchical in its composition four to one.

In England meetings have been held to form a league, having for its object the restoration of the corn laws.

Ireland is the same scene of starvation and misery which it has heretofore been, and we fear will continue to be. The latest news from India confirms the intelligence of the complete termination of the war in the Punjaub.

Trade is depressed, probably owing to the disturbed state of the continent. There is a slight improvement in Cotton. There is a decline in the flour and grain market. Indian Corn is steady with a slight advance.

Naval Stores.—The only sale of Turpentine consist of 200 brls at 7s from the quay. American tar is lower, 500 brls having been sold at 11s 6d. Of American rosin, 700 to 800 brls sold at 3s for common, and at higher prices according to quality. 30 tons American Spirits of Turpentine have been sold at 30s per cwt, and 31s is now the highest price.

Rice.—There has been more inquiry, particularly for export, and 11,500 bags East India sold at 8s 3d to 8s 6d for broken and cargo, up to 10s 9d for very good new white Bengal, and 150 tcs Carolina at 15s to 17s 6d per cwt.

Our District.—Our readers of all parties in this District, will regret to see the card of the Hon Mr. Dobbin, which we publish today. The public mind, as far as our knowledge of its conclusions extend, had settled down into the satisfactory and gratifying conviction, that Mr. Dobbin was to be the candidate for Congress in this District. But Mr. D., upon mature reflection, has come to a different determination. We know that he feels, with becoming sensitiveness, all gratitude to the public for their kind feelings towards him; and he assures us that it would be painful for him to believe that his determination would give dissatisfaction or disappointment; for it is a determination which he feels morally bound to adopt.

Such being the case, the public eye must be directed to some one else. Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., has been recommended by New Hanover. And against him, the democrats of Cumberland have not a word to say. He is as true as steel; brave and generous to a fault, and should he be selected, Old Cumberland will do her duty. But, notwithstanding this she has some distinguished sons of her own that she would delight to honor in this way. We have heard the name of Dr Thomas N. Cameron and Hon. Robt. Strange frequently spoken of. Dr. Cameron is endeared to the people of Cumberland by a happy and pleasant association of thirty years. He has served them faithfully, satisfactory and honorably, in various public trusts; and they would be gratified to lift him another step upon the ladder of political preferment.

The Hon. Robt. Strange is well known to the people of the district as an able jurist, an eloquent orator, and a prudent statesman.

Neither of these gentlemen have intimated to us whether they would or would not accept a nomination. We mention their names in connexion with the probability of their being brought before the Convention. Yet, the Cumberland delegation will be ready to submit with cheerfulness and cordiality to the choice of the District in Convention.

The county of Onslow has recommended Mr. Averit, with whom we have not the pleasure of an acquaintance.—*Carolinian.*

From the Washington Union, 22d inst.

PROSCRIPTION BY WHOLESALE

We are compelled to put off till to-morrow morning the publication of an interesting and very indignant letter which we received last evening from New Orleans, dated May 13.—It describes the unparalleled proscription of forty-seven officers of the custom house, wrought out at one fell swoop by the new collector, Samuel J. Peters. We shall lay it before our readers to-morrow. The following from the New Orleans Delta of the 13th, gives a list of those who are spared and those who are proscribed:—

"*Advent of the new Custom-House Collector.—Removals—First day's work of the guillotine—Number of heads off!*—Mr. Samuel J. Peters, the newly appointed collector of customs, enters on the discharge of his duties as such to-morrow. He has signalized his advent by a sweep off of forty-seven heads. * * * *

"Yesterday Mr. Peters addressed an official letter to the surveyor, requesting him to inform the following officers of his department to attend at the collector's office, at 9½ o'clock, on Monday, (to-morrow,) for the purpose of being sworn in; telling him, at the same time, to apprize the other officers of the department whose names are not included in this list, that, from that day forward, their services would be dispensed with:

"'*List of officers attached to the Surveyor's Department retained.*—W D Rind, gauger; N C Snethen, marker; W S Brown, deputy weigher; C W Duhy, measurer; St. Columbe Davis, deputy measurer.

"'*Inspectors.*—P Gentin, W M Carter, V Duplessis, J Durrive, R S Upshur, C Hurst, S W Smith, J C Taylor, P L Maspero, W P Berry, A Rosseau, J S Harris, C Massieu, N W Campbell, F P Percy, J A Smith, J M Vandegriff, F Tainturier, T Theard, Guy Dreaux, J B D Voison, D H Perkins, J E Waldo, J Juden, D R Godwin, P E Crozat.

"'*Night Inspectors.*—A L Daunoy, John Dolan, J P Ross, A J Noble.

"'*Boatmen.*—John Price, M Fearing, F G Shannon.

"The following are the names of those whose services, according to the letter of the collector, are to be dispensed with:

"'*Weighers, gaugers, markers, and measurers.*—Samuel Boyd, weigher; J B Quere, deputy gauger; Dewitt Clinton Vandegriff, deputy marker.

"'*Boarding officers at the Passes.*—G M Bowditch, at the Southwest Pass; William R Knight, at the Northeast Pass; Adolphe Lartigue, at Point-a-la Hache; John Taylor, at the Basin; John Dallman, at Algiers.

"'*Storekeeper.*—P W Kennedy.

"'*Inspectors of the customs.*—D Farrar, A B Shelby, G W Heyl, S St. Cyr, J Jones, O A Kirkland, H G Pearson, M Egan, E Segot, J Wilcox, N Sinnot, E J Jenkins, Jos Genois, Musgrove Evans, J J Nicholson, T J Beck, L R Ranaldson, T A Williams, P Avegno, Charles A Tallarie, F L Nicomede, J Tradeau, J J Clendenin, Henry J Lynd, J A Douce, P L B Duplessis, E Laudun, N B Outlaw, S S Relf, J B Haggin.

"'*Night Inspectors.*—A J Fallon, captain; William Silk, Alex Baldwin, Francis Barnes, Henry Crane, John Gillespie.

"'*Messenger.*—William Wilson.'"

The Delta adds that *every one* dismissed is a Democrat, and every one retained a Whig. This, of course, is purely "accidental."

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN DUPLIN.

A large and respectable number of the Democratic citizens of Duplin county, assembled at the Court House in Kenansville, on Thursday, 17th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic Convention of the seventh Congressional District of No. Carolina.

Major Hampden Sullivan, on being called to the chair, delivered a brief and pertinent address, expressive of the sense of the meeting, when, on motion of Major O. R. Kenan, Stephen Graham and James Richardson were requested to act as Secretaries.

The chairman being authorized to appoint a committee of five to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, selected Major O. R. Kenan, Atlas J. Grady, James Jerman, Stephen Graham, and Jas Richardson, Esqs.

After a short interval, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, it is with deep regret that we have heard that our efficient and faithful representative, James J. McKay, in consequence of the feeble state of health, has declined a re-election to the post that he has honored without intermission for the last twenty years—a post in which he earned for himself the position of a file-leader amongst the ablest statesmen in the world, and in drafting our *third* and final declaration of independence, (the Revenue Bill of 1846,) conferred incalculable and permanent benefit on the whole human race. Therefore,

Resolved, That we approve of the proposed District Convention, to be held in the town of Clinton, for the purpose of nominating some suitable person to represent us in the next Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting recommend to the Convention William S. Ashe, Esq., of New Hanover, as our first choice, but that we will cheerfully support the nominee of the Convention.

After the adoption of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, the following named gentlemen were elected delegates:

Dr. Thomas Hill, Maj. O. R. Kenan, A. J. Grady, N. P. Matthis, William Cooper, Wm. R. Ward, Esqrs., Col. John E. Hussy, George Smith, James H. Jerman, Esqs., Capt. Dan'l B. Newton, Richard Miller, John D. Pearsall, Chas. O. Hurst, Jas. Branch, Esqs., Capt. Stephen Williams, H. Newkirk, Esq., Dr. James G. Dickson, Dr. J. W. Blount, David Jones, and William Faison, jr., Esqs.

On motion of James Branch, Esq., the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Capt. Dan'l B. Newton,

Resolved, That the Wilmington Journal and the other Democratic papers of the District, and the Raleigh Standard be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries, when, on motion of Jas. Jerman, Esq., the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

HAMPDEN SULLIVAN, Ch'n.

Stephen Graham,
James Richardson, } Sec's.

For the Journal.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Brunswick county, held at Smithville, on the 19th inst., A. M. Guthrie, Esq., having been called to the chair, and John W. Galloway requested to act as Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of this district having learned with regret that their late distinguished representative, Hon. James J. McKay, will not consent to become a candidate for re-election, the chair be requested to appoint six delegates to represent this county at the Convention, to be held at Clinton, Sampson county, on the 31st inst., for the purpose of nominating and agreeing upon a suitable candidate to be voted for as his successor, and that we will support the candidate so nominated by that Convention.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the Convention, viz: John Piggot, R. W. Rutland, John Mercer, John G. Grissett, Wm. A. Robbins, and S. N. Galloway.

Resolved, That Wm. S. Ashe, Esq., of N. Hanover county, from his uniform and zealous support of Democratic principles, has our confidence, and is entitled to our support, and that we therefore unanimously recommend him to the delegates in Convention, as a suitable person to represent this district in Congress.

Resolved, That in case the delegates from Brunswick county fail to attend the Convention, we authorize and appoint William Hill, Esq., of Wilmington, to give the vote of Brunswick county at said Convention.

Resolved, That our sincere thanks are due to our late distinguished representative, Hon. Jas. J. McKay, for his steady and uniform support of sound democratic principles, for his long and faithful services; for his incorruptible integrity, and his devotion to the interests of his constituents and of his country, manifested through a long life of public service.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Chairman and Secretary for the proper manner in which they have discharged their duties.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, and other Democratic papers of the District.

A. M. GUTHRIE, Ch'n.
J. W. Galloway, Sec.

Wont back out.—Gen. Dockery, one of the Federal candidates in the third district, absolutely refuses to "back out" in any case. Trouble in the wigwam. The General is "a man with great firmness and strength of purpose," and it takes more than a "Little" to frighten him off.

Editors and Gold Dollars.—We notice that all the Editors who speak of the gold dollar, mention seeing it in some other person's possession. Should one ever find its way into an editor's pocket, some awful tragedy may be expected. We shudder to think of it.

Dan. Marble.—A telegraphic despatch from Louisville announces the death in that city by cholera, of the celebrated commedian, Dan. Marble.

Fatal Accident.—We learn from the Salisbury Watchman, of the 17th instant, that a young man named Hartman, residing about 18 miles from Salisbury, came to his death, on the week preceding, by his horse taking fright and running with him against a tree with such violence as to cause injuries which resulted in his death in fifteen hours after the occurrence of the accident. Hartman was intoxicated at the time, and the accident is attributed to this cause.

Louisiana.—The Federal Convention which met on the 14th instant, nominated Gen. Alexander Declouet, of St. Martin, as their candidate for Governor; Duncan F. Fenner, for Lieutenant Governor, and Louis Bordelon, the present incumbent, for re-election to the office of State Auditor.

For the Journal.

A STAR ARISING IN DUPLIN.

Dear Gents—Yesterday we received a visit from the Rev. Samuel Pearce, agent for the Grand Division of the "Sons of Temperance" in this State. He succeeded in organizing a Division, called the *Grove Division*, located at Kenansville. The officers are,

Rev. E. L. PERKINS. W. P.
THOS. H. MAGEE, W. A.
H. R. KORNEGAY, R. S
W. M. SHERWOOD, C.

We trust that this is only a beginning of the Order in this county, and that ere long our *Division* will be *Multiplied*.

Yours respectfully,
W. M. SHERWOOD,
H. R. KORNEGAY,
R. Committee.

Kenansville, N. C., May 23, '49.

For the Journal.

ANOTHER STAR IN THE FIRMAMENT!

A Division of the *Sons of Temberance* was organized in this Town last evening by Rev. SAMUEL PIERCE, assisted by Rev. E. L. PERKINS and L. WOOD.

The following officers were elected and duly installed:—

Richard Simpson, W. P.; James Burch, W. A.; S. N. Cannon, R. S.; L. Wood, T.; Dr. B. Munsey, C.; G. W. Copes, I. S.

CATO.

Wilmington, 24th May, 1849.

I. O. OF RECHABITES.

The annual meeting of North Carolina District Tent, No. 18, I. O. of R., took place at the *Rachabite Hall*, in this town, on Tuesday last. There was a full attendence of Representatives, and their reports showed their respective Tents to be in a flourishing condition. Considerable business was done by the Convention during its session.

The following brethren were elected officers of the District for the ensuing year:

NEILL CLARK, P. C. R.
J. T. HEWETT, C. R.
W SUTTON, D. R.
W. R. UTLEY, R. S.
N. R. FOWLER, F. S.
N. E. BRICKHOUSE, T.
S. J. RILEY, L.
W. J. YATES,
W. L. JACOBS, } *Executive Council.*
R. S. McCUMBER,

The officers were respectively installed into their several offices.

W. J. YOPP, P. D. R. S.

The Diplomatic Smuggling Case.—The N. Y. Tribune publishes from Hon. H. W. Ellsworth, U. S. Charge d'Affaires in Sweden, a copy of a circular letter, dated Stockholm, April 20, in which he disproves satisfactorily the charge of smuggling or attempting to smuggle goods through the Swedish custom-house. Boxes were sent which Mr Ellsworth suspected did not contain what he had ordered. He had them opened in the presence of the Inspector of Customs, and his suspicions were confirmed. He instantly rejected them, handing them over to the custom-house authorities. The shipper afterwards sent a letter, stating that the articles had been sent by mistake, and Mr. Ellsworth's still remained at Lubec. This letter was also put in the hands of the custom-house officers. Mr. Ellsworth says:

"Under existing regulations of the Swedish custom-house, no such attempt *can be made* as to articles admitted free of duty for a minister. The boxes which contain them must invariably *be opened*, and the contents *journalized at the custom-house before delivery*."

He also sends a confirmation of his statement in letters from Baron Manderstrom, Chief Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and from Baron Stierneld, the Minister, in which he says he had informed the Swedish Charge at Washington that no doubt could be entertained of Mr. E.'s perfect innocence of the malicious charges against him, which he says first appeared in an obscure and scurrilous Sunday paper in Stockholm, and were never copied in any Government journal.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Mr. Editor.—In the Journal of yesterday you have the following:—

"*Effect of the Free Trade in draining the Country of Specie.*—The amount of specie entered at the New York Custom House yesterday, May 7th, was $902,540. The value of gold dust, $2,150."

Will you please say whether in your opinion it was the same tariff that caused the *exportation* of near $9,000,000 last year more than was *imported*; and how long it will take, from present appearances, to replace the $9,000,000 thus exported? By inserting this query, and your answer, you may enlighten some of your readers who do not understand the subject as well as yourself, and oblige a subscriber. *May 9.*

We beg to inform our high Tariff friend, that we inserted the paragraph in that particular shape, for the special benefit of himself and his coadjutors; believing that if every shipment of specie from this country during the existence of a moderate Tariff, is justly chargeable to that Tariff, (as appears to be the impression of Tariff *Editors* at least,) it is no more than fair to deduct, the Per Contras. But we perceive *now*, that the exports of specie are to be charged to the Tariff, and the imports of specie to something else. That is, if the Tariff in operation is a low one. If it is a high one, the process is to be reversed. The imports of specie must in that case be credited to the Tariff, and the exports charged to some disturbing cause. An examination of the imports and exports of specie for series of years, will however show, that more specie has been imported under moderate Tariffs than under high ones. We wish this fact to be particularly noted. We do not say that it affords conclusive evidence that moderate Tariffs are more favorable to the importation of specie than high on , but the coincidence is at least remarkable. If the protectionists' theory is sound, it is strange that it should be so contradicted by facts.

But we did not sit down to write an article; so we will only reply to the queries of our correspondent.

1. First, then, we are of opinion that the same tariff was in operation last year, that is now in force.

2. At the rate of $902,540 per day, it would take about ten days to replace the eight and a half millions of specie exported last year beyond what was imported.

3. (Volunteer). Taking the whole period since the present tariff went into operation, viz., from the 1st December, 1846, the imports of specie have exceeded the exports by several millions. And as the tide is now setting, the accumulation bids fair to be largely increased.

No more Letters.—The Postmaster at Kensington, in this county, recently superceded in violation of the pledges of Z. Taylor, has placed up on his office the following comical notice. It attracts a deal of attention, and causes many a hearty laugh:

Kensington, Philad. co., May 9, 1849.
"I have no friends to reward, no enemies to punish."—Z. T.
This Post Office closed until 1853.
By order of ZACHARY TAYLOR,
President Pro. Tem.
Peter Rambo, *Late* Postmaster.

The successor of Mr. Rambo ought to announce his good luck in the following choice and poetic language, applied to a similar case by the Lycoming Gazette:

Appointments by the—man who voted in Congress to recall Gen. Taylor and his army from Mexico, because they were fighting in an unjust war!—*Pennsylvanian.*

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company.—The Directors of this Company had a special meeting at Charleston (that being a point of convenience for the greater number) on Saturday last. The principal object of the meeting was to come to an understanding with the Directors of the South Carolina Rail Road Company in regard to a junction of the two Roads. It was determined to leave the whole matter to the discretion of the Engineers of the Roads, to arrange as they may deem best for the interests of both. The South Carolina Company offer to take the Stock of the W. & M. Company in payment for the transportation of materials, (iron, &c.,) necessary for the construction of the Road of the latter.

Chronicle, Wednesday last.

Mr. A. J DeRosset, Jr., of this town, was one of the passengers in the Steamer America, which left New York on Wednesday last for Liverpool. He has gone to England to purchase Iron for re-laying the track of the *Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.*

Chronicle.

MR. MACREADY.—*To the Public.*—A statement has been published in Boston by the friends of Mr. Macready, apparently by his authority, in reference to the recent riot. It is stated that he had desired to defer his second appearance, but that he was overruled by his friends, and he had received every assurance that there would be no repetition of the scenes of Monday night previous. The card says:

On the evening of Tuesday, the *eighth*, the letter of Mr. Washington Irving and others, most respectable persons, as deeply interested in preserving the peace of the city as any person can be, was presented to Mr. Macready, requesting him to go on with his engagement. He found on Wednesday morning the state of public opinion to be entirely on the side of order, and strong, in every form of expression, in its condemnation of his assailants; he was told by persons of the highest respectability, in and out of official station, that there would be no disturbance, on a second appearance, which he ought to regard, or which could not be checked by the police in its ordinary action; and the press of the city, almost without exception, spoke so severely of the conduct of his assailants that he, reasoning from his own experience of the manifestation and power of public opinion in similar cases, felt at last convinced that he ought to consent to reappear. It was his own opinion, however, that the second performance ought to be postponed to Friday evening, to give time for all excitement to subside, and to allow the circulation of documents, which the press, with great unanimity, has declared disproved every charge that has been brought against him.

The article concludes as follows:

Mr. Macready did not, either directly or indirectly, take any steps whatever to cause his friends to be present at the theatre, or to encounter in any way the opposition of those hostile to him, except by causing the documents already referred to to be published. He simply submitted himself to the wishes of his friends, as expressed in their letter, and to his own sense of the duty he owed to the citizens of New York; and in doing so, the public will judge whether he ought to carry away with him from this country any other feeling than that which every humane man must have, when he finds his name in any way connected with so dreadful an occurrence, however innocent he may have been.

Conviction of Drayton and Sayres—Sentence of Shuster.—In the criminal court at Washington, on Friday, (a *nolle proseque* having been entered in the forty-one larceny indictments against Daniel Drayton,) both he and Edward Sayres were tried and convicted of transporting upwards of seventy slaves belonging to different owners from the District of Columbia. The court sentenced Drayton to pay a fine of $140 and costs in each case, and Sayres, in like manner, to $100 and costs in each case—both to be imprisoned until the fines are paid.

Thomas Hand, alias Shuster, found guilty of stealing the Government jewels from the Patent Office, was sentenced to suffer three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The writs of error to the Circuit court, in the case of Drayton, Sayres, Hand and Stone, convicted of forgery, will be argued on Saturday, the 26th inst.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Crevasse—New Orleans Flooded.—The Picayune of the 12th inst., the latest date received, expresses but little hope of the crevassse near Carrollton, being closed. Piles had been driven across the whole opening, and bags of earth were being sunken outside of the piles; but fears were momentarily entertained that the whole would give way. The Fortien crevasse, a short distance below, on the opposite side of the river, had been abandoned, and the turbulent waters are rushing in destructive torrents, without a bound to their wilderness, over tens of thousands of acres of devoted lands.

The third crevasse at the powder magazine, was 300 feet wide, and hopes were entertained that it would be closed in five days. The Picayune states that about 300 houses in the city are now surrounded by water, and it is beginning to make its way into the rear of the Seventh ward, and into the first Municipality, where great damage is anticipated. In the Second Municipality people are daily moving out of their dwellings, being compelled to abandon them or move to the upper stories, and take to skiffs to communicate with terra firma.—*Balt. Sun.*

Births Extraordinary.—Mrs. Moore, of 129 Washington Market Place, Philadelphia, was on Thursday delivered of four children!—all boys, of good and regular size. The third one was born dead, but the rest are lively and hearty. Her age is 29—that of her husband 21, and they have been married less than a year. The lady was formerly married to a Mr. Bell, and she presented him, first, with two little Bells; second, with one; and third, with three. Of this flock, three have died.—More than five hundred people, mostly women, visited the mother on Friday.

Mrs. Farnham off for California.—This enterprising lady, after all her efforts, has had to leave for California with a very small number of ladies accompanying her. The ladies of America are much less disposed to engage in a hazardous undertaking than the men, and seem disposed to "let well enough alone." But that was not the spirit of their forefathers, to whom they owe so much. The following are all the ladies who sailed in the Angelica for California, from New York, on Saturday, there being also fifteen gentlemen:—Miss Sampson, Mrs. Barker, Mrs. Griswold, Mrs. Farnham, two children and servant.

Balt. Sun.

The last of the Red Coats.—The London papers briefly announce the death of the oldest commissioned officer in the English army, Field Marshal General Sir George Nugent, K. C. B., at his seat at Great Marlo. His age was ninety two. He entered the army as ensign in the 21st regiment in May, 1773, when he was only seventeen years old. He came with his regiment to our shores in the early part of the revolution, and served in the expedition under Sir Henry Clinton and General Vaughn up the Hudson in 1777, when Forts Montgomery and Clinton were taken, and Esopus, or as it is now called, Kingston, was burnt. He participated in other battles during the war, at the peace in 1782 had risen to rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served under the Duke of York in Holland, and was a short time in the peninsula. He was one of the fourteen field-Marshals of England at the time of his death, and the last British officer who fought against us in the revolution.

Landholders in Upper Canada.—There are 65,000 proprietors of real estate in Upper Canada; they occupy 8,613,591 acres, or about 133 acres each on the average. In Ireland there are not 15,000 landed proprietors.

The Search for Sir John Franklin.—A letter appears in the National Intelligencer, from Charles Wilkes, Esq., Commander of the last U. S. Exploring Expedition, expressing the well-grounded hope that relief may be afforded Sir John Franklin, the missing English navigator. Having paid much attention to the route he was instructed to follow, he is satisfied that he ought to be sought for through the Wellington Channel, and this, he adds, is the only point where adequate search is not likely to be made. After describing the routes taken by Richardson and Ross, and the points at which whalemen are on the look-out, he states that the Wellington Channel is the only point left open for search to our hardy and adventurous countrymen, and that ample time yet remains to have it explored during the coming season. The following embraces his plan:—

"The best practical plan, peculiarly suited to our means and the character of the navigation and service, is to fit out three or four of our small Eastern fishing vessels, (Chebacco boats,) from sixty to eighty or one hundred tons burthen, manned by those who have been brought up in them, and have them well and fully equipped, with but small crews, ten or twelve persons, including officers. For this number, these vessels could be provided with fuel, provisions and clothing, for two or three seasons. There is no necessity for them to set out with the intention of wintering within the icy region: the supplies should be to guard against the *accident* of detention.

"The vessels and outfit could readily be prepared for five or seven thousand dollars each, and crews would cheerfully undertake the voyage at double wages and a gratuitous supply of warm clothing; the whole sum would not exceed for these twenty-five thousand dollars."

The voyage to the Wellington Channel from our shores can be readily made in forty-five days, and if vessels are now fitted out, would be able to explore this channel thoroughly to its furthest extent or navigable point, and, if not to succor, they will ascertain whether Sir John Franklin had taken that route, and return safely back before winter with tidings. Now is the time, says Mr. Wilkes, and no delay should be suffered, and as the government has no power to move in the matter, he expresses a confidence that subscriptions could readily be obtained for so praiseworthy an object as the relief of those over whom such a fate is impending, who are in great peril, if they are not now suffering the awful fate, from which all minds recoil, of either being frozen to death or dying from starvation.

Baltimore Sun.

Learn Spanish.—Adventurers bound to California by the way of Mexico, should bear in mind that the Mexican mules do not understand a word of English. It behooves them therefore, to acquire a sufficient knowledge of Spanish to be able at least to start and stop their animals, in order to prevent the occurrence of such ludicrous mishaps as the following, which is related by a correspondent of the Bunker Hill Aurora:

"Until we got a few miles out of Vera Cruz, Mr. ——— was unable to get horses for the whole party, except of inferior quality and at extravagant prices, consequently some of us were obliged the first day to ride mules on pack saddles. I was one of the unlucky ones. It was just like sitting astride a hogshead in a wagon without springs. And he certainly was as obstinate as a mule. We mounted, with some assistance, just outside the walls, and had halters for reins.

The whole party started at a trot, and got some forty rods ahead, each man intent on his own novel situation, and not thinking to look behind. My mule wouldn't budge a step. I addressed him in English with threats and entreaties. Didn't understand a word of it. I had no stick, and didn't care to dismount, because I couldn't get up again; and besides he might have run away. I tried to spur him, but the pack-saddle stretched my feet so far, and covered him up so completely, that I couldn't reach his hide by two inches. I tried to talk Spanish, but he pricked up his ears and showed signs of going off in another direction, so I supposed I had made some mistake, and dropped that; and finally I beckoned to a Mexican who stood by laughing, pointed to the company ahead and then to the beast. He commenced shouting 'mulas,' 'vamos,' 'sst.' 'sst.' I imitated the sounds, and was soon under way, and jolted almost beyond endurance. But my troubles were not ended; I had forgotten to ask how to stop him—and on he went right through our ranks, till he had nearly overset half a dozen of my best friends, and I had explained matters to Capt ———, and got him to interpret between us."

Mineral Wealth of Russia.—The metallic produce of the Russian empire in 1848 was, according to official documents, as follows, viz: 1826 poods of gold, ¼ pood of platinum, 1192 poods of silver. 254,569 poods of copper, and 8,513,673 poods of wrought iron. The pood is equivalent to a little more than 36 lbs. avoirdupois. The gold from Russia, therefore, represents a value of £3,944,832 (or 98,120,800f.) [about nineteen million six hundred thousand dollars,] making due allowance for the English alloy. The silver, at 5s 6d the ounce, represents a value of £188,000.

Benedict Arnold's Sons.—At the time Gen Arnold, the American traitor, married Miss Shippen in Philadelphia, he was a widower, and had two sons (boys) going to the Academy in Philadelphia. They were not long since officers in the British service—one in India and the other in the West Indies.

Receipts of Benevolent Societies.—The receipts of the various benevolent institutions whose anniversaries have just been celebrated, are shown by their annual reports to be as follows:—

	Receipts.	Ex.
Am. Tract Society,	$258,440	$258,483
do. Bible do.,	251,870	
do. & Foreign do,	39,840	38,321
do. Home Mission,	145,925	143,771
do. Baptist do.,	29,105	25,180
Pres B. For. Missions,	110,081	110,207
Meth. Epis. Mission Soc,	84,045	102,940
Am. Seamen's Friend Soc.,	18,582	18,497
do. Anti-Slavery Soc.,	6,992	6,975
do. & Foreign do. (not reported,)		
do. Colonization Soc.,	36,000	37,000
N. Y. State do,	12,358	12,358
Am. & Foreign Evang. Soc.,	24,298	24,484
do. Prot. Soc.,	18,411	18,212
do. Temp. Union,	1,350	
Soc. for ameliorating the condition of the Jews,	3,221	3,208
	$1,040,518	

A sum considerably surpassing, we believe, the aggregate contributions to the same Societies in any previous year.

Mr Forrest.—The Boston Herald learns that Mr. Forrest has prepared a statement, which will soon be published, relative to the causes of the late riot. He indignantly repudiates the assertion of some prints, that he in any wise instigated or countenanced the disturbance at the Astor Place theatre.

Bank of Fayetteville.—At the first meeting of the Stockholders, yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Henry L. Myrover, Thos. S. Lutterloh, John D. Starr, Jas. Kyle, John W. Pearce, Edmund J. Lilly, John Waddill, Jr., and A. A. McKethan, of this place; and Jas. E Hoyt, of Washington. The President and Cashier will be appointed by the Board.—*Fay. Observer, 22d inst.*

A Candidate for Gen. Jackson's Gold Box.—Lieut Mayne Reed, who distinguished himself highly in the Mexican war, submits his claims to General Jackson's curious bequest, in a communication in the New York Post.

The high stations of the world corrupt the soul; poverty demeans it.

A man is often humble only because he has nothing to be proud of.

MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm Crook, Mr. W John Yopp, to Miss Jane E Warren.

In Johnson county, on the 26d of April, Mr B Morris, to Miss Susan C. Jordan.

At Smithfield, on the 8th inst. Mr Jordan Sanders, to Miss Emeline Massengille.

In Raleigh, on the 15th inst. Colonel Edward Yarborough, of the Mansion House Hotel, to Mrs Hawkins J Haywood.

In Baltimore, on the 19th inst. Mr. John W Mhoon, of Alabama, formerly of this State, to Miss Sarah J Holland.

DIED.

In this county on the 19th ult, Mrs. Mary S. Croom, wife of Mr. William B Croom, in her 56th year.

In Sampson county, on the 6th inst, Mrs Sarah Underwood, wife of Mr Thomas Underwood, aged 99 years.

In Stokes county, on the 17th ult, John Lowry, aged 100 years. The deceased was in service against the Indians before the Revolution.

In Cumberland county, on the 18th inst, Mr Wm Ray.

In Jefferson county, Ala, in the 56th year of his age, the Hon. John F. Forrest, formerly of Orange county, N C.

In Henderson county, on the 2d inst, General Phillip Britain, at an advanced age.

In Buncombe, on the 4th inst, Col James McKee, in his 69th year.

On the 17th ult, at the residence of Robert Merritt, Esq., in Sampson county, Owen Streets, aged about 17 years.

Departed this life in Sampson county, on the 19th inst, Miss Anice Benton, aged about 52 years. Miss Benton was truly devoted to her family and friends, and has died with the sunshine of a good and clear conscience, that she had done but little evil in this world, and that the virtuous and pious life she had lived, enabled her to believe she would meet her God with the smile of a reconciled countenance. Peace to her ashes, and long will her name be cherished with gratitude and affection by a large circle of friends.

Peace to her ashes, and gratitude to her name,
She loved her God, and will she rise again.

Com.

WILMINGTON MARKET—May 24.

Bacon—Sales dull—stock good. Quotations a fraction lower.

Beef Cattle—The butchers are in want of beef cattle, the stock having all, or nearly so, been worked off. Our quotations are for last sales.

Corn—None received since last Thursday. Stock working off. See quotations for last sales.

Eggs—This article has become scarce, and the price has advanced, in some cases to 20 cents per dozen from carts. We quote at 12½ a 20 cts.

Flour—There is a considerable stock of Fayetteville Flour on the market. We continue our last week's prices.

Hay—Sales of 50 bales New York Hay at 62½ cents per 100 lbs., cash.

Lard—The stock of N. C. Lard continues heavy and sales dull.

Lumber—There has been nothing doing in River Lumber.

Lime—None received since last report.—Quotations represent last sales.

Molasses—None received since our last report. Old stock working off gradually at quotations.

Naval Stores—Since this day week the receipts of Turpentine have reached about 5,000 barrels, all of which has been taken at prices ranging from $1 85 to $1 90 (and in one instance to $2,) for soft, a portion of which was of this year's make; $2 75 to $2 50 for virgin dip, and 95 cents for the hard article. We quote as current rates to-day: yellow dip, $1 90; virgin do. $2 55, and hard at 95 cents.—*Spirits Turpentine*—Operations in this article have been very limited; only two or three small lots, country made, having changed hands, at former rates. To-day the article is held with much firmness at our highest figure. *Tar*—Sales of about 1,500 bbls Tar at $1 25 and $1 30 per bbl. No sales of common *Rosin*—held at 55 a 60 cents.

Rice—No wholesale transactions.

Salt—Received from Charleston 750 sacks, sold at $1 00, cash.

Shingles and Staves—Nothing doing.

Timber—There is a large number of Timber rafts on the market, and the mills have a heavy supply in their pounds. Sales very dull, and prices receded from $3 75 to $2 50, and from $6 to $5½ per M. We hear of no sales for shipping purposes.

Freights—The large number of vessels arrived here during the past three or four weeks, have taken off a large amount of produce, consequently freights have become somewhat scarce, and a decline of 5 and 10 cents per bbl. coast wise, has been submitted to. See table for last rates paid.

CHARLESTON, May 22d.—The transactions yesterday reached near 1400 bales at full prices, ranging from 6 to 8c. *Rice.*—Sales about 300 tierces at full prices. Extremes 2 9-16 to $3 per hundred. *Sugar.*—There was a sale yesterday at auction of 200 hhds Muscovado Sugar. About 100 hhds sold at 4¾; and the balance at 5 and 5¼c. *Coffee.*—Some 800 bags St. Jago and Havana Coffee were sold at the same time, at prices ranging from 6¾ to 7 1-16, principally at 7c.—*Courier.*

NEW YORK, May 19.—*Naval Stores*—We have only to report sales of 1100 bbls selected Tar, for export, at $1 81¼ a $1 87½; 300 do. North County Rosin at 85c, afloat; 1250 do. about same price; 115 casks Spirits Turpentine, on the wharf, 32½ cts, and in lots as wanted, 32c, cash, at which it is now generally held.

NEWBERN, May 22.—*Turpentine.*—Receipts of this article continues to be unimportant.—We quote old Dip at $1 70 a $1 75, new Virgin $2 25 a $2 40, Scrape $1. *Tar.*—No sales that we have heard off to report. May be quoted at $1 a $1 05. *Corn.*—We quote at $1 90 a $2. *Peas.*—All sorts range from 37½ a 40c. *Bacon.*—Supply and demand both moderate. We quote hams 7½ a 8, assorted 6½. *Lard* 7½ a 7¾ in bbls and kegs.—*Rep.*

BALTIMORE, May 22.—The flour market is quiet, but holders are firm. Sales of about 600 bbls. at $4 50—some asking $4 62½.—Sales of 500 bbls. City Mills at $4 75. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged. Grain is steady; sales of red wheat at $1 a $1 06; white corn 48 a 49 cents; yellow 54 a 55. Oats 25 a 28 cents. Rye 55 cents. Provisions quiet, and but little doing; prices unchanged. Groceries steady. Whiskey is selling at 21 a 22 cents per gallon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 22—6 P. M.—Sales of flour at $4 50; red wheat $1 a $1 04; corn, yellow, 60c; oats 30c; rye 58c; provisions and groceries without change; whiskey 20½ a 21c per gallon.

NEW YORK, May 22—6 P. M.—Flour—Sales amount to 6,000 bbls at $4 37½ a $4 43¾ for common Western, and $5 37 for pure Genesee. Southern brands $4 87 a $5. Corn meal and rye flour unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bushels Ohio red wheat at $1 04 per bushel, and Genesee at $1 23. Sales of mixed corn at 58c, and yellow at 60c; rye at 57 a 58c; Southern oats 34c; mess pork $9 87½ a $10, and prime $8 25; lard 6¼ a 6½c per lb; Rice 3¾ a 3½c; whiskey 21 a 21½c per gallon.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9½
Middlings,	6½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	6¾
BEANS—Per bushel—White, nom	60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,	15	a	20
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	7 00
CORN—Per bushel,	43	a	45
Meal,	55	a	60
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,		a	
Laguyra,	7½	a	8½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound,	14	a	16
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.	12½	a	20
FEATHERS—Per pound,		a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 25	a	4 75
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	60	a	62½
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	7	a	7½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	8 00
Wide, do.		a	8 00
Scantling,	3 75	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	2 50	a	5 25
Shipping Timber,		a	0 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	20	a	22
New Orleans,	25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	— —	a	— —
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.	3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	1 90
Virgin Dip new	2 50	a	2 75
Hard—		a	95
Tar,	1 25	a	1 30
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	1 37½
No. 2,	65		75
No. 3,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	24½	a	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	—	a	—
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	50	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 50	a	13 00
Prime,	9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,		a	
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.		a	
Sweet, per bushel,	55	a	65
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	25
do dead,	15	a	30
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 81	a	3 00
Rough—Per bushel,	—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,		a	
Liverpool—sack,		a	1 00
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	60	a	1 00
Contract,	3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	24	a	25
Do. Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	29	a	32
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New-Orleans,	4	a	5½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	6
St. Croix,	7½	a	8
Loaf,	10	a	11
TALLOW—Per pound,	8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		50

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	12½
Cotton, per bale,	90	a	1 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	62½
Lumber per M.,	7 00	a	8 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	premium	1½	per cent.
" " " New York,	"	1½	" "
" " " Boston,	"	1½	" "

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

May 17—Brig Hamlet, Vesper, New York, to G W Davis.
Brig E L Walton, Rider, New York, to Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr Mary Powell, Williams, New York, to G W Davis.
18—Brig W L Jones, Tyler, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.
Schr E B Soude, Chase, Charleston, to DeRosset & Brown
Schr L P Smith, Miller, New York, to DeRosset & Brown.
19—Schr Alcyona, Whitaker, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
Schr Minerva, Wright, Cox, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Julia Francis, Hamilton, Lockwood's Folly, to G W Davis
20—Brig Six Brothers, Benson, *Boston*, to Harriss & Drake.
Brig General Taylor, Shute, Portsmouth, N H, to Barry, Bryant & Co.
Schr David Smith, Smith, Philadelphia, to George Harriss.
Schr Louisine, Robinson, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
21—Brig Napoleon, Gerrish, New York, to DeRosset Brown.
& Brig Winthrop, Leland, New London, Conn., to Geo. Harriss.
Schr Urania, Myers, New York, to E J Lutterloh.
Schr Thorn, Wainwright, New York, to Jeffreys & Leghton.
23.—Schr Martha B, Lewis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.
Schr Col McRae, Davis, Charleston, to do
Schr Marion, Burns, Little River, to do.

CLEARED.

May 18—Brig Lucy Atwood, Atwood, Portsmouth, N H, by G W Davis.
19—Schr Charles, Babbage, Boston, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr St. Helena, Hatch, Boston, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Br Schr Rover, Johnson, Nassau, N P, by G W Davis.
Schr H Westcott, Hand, Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss.
Schr Pamaquid, Mitchell, Boston, by *Barry*, Bryant & Co.
Brig *Bell*, Williams, New York, by G W Davis
Brig Porto Rico, Staples, Philadelyhia, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr E H Nash, Ramsdell, New Bebford, Mass., by Harriss & Drake.
22—Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
23—Brig E L Watson, Ryder, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
Schr White Ok, Gibbs, Cuba, by G W Davis.
Schr Julia Francis, Hamilton, Lockwood's Folly, by G W Davis.
Schr J W Swain, Townsend, Philadelphia, by George Harriss.
24—Schr Alvarado, Tanpher, Portland, Me, to Harriss & Drake.
25—Steamer Henrietta, Rush, Fayetteville, by John Banks.

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,

Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.

☞Office on Front street, near Market.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST by the subscriber, on the 24th instant, nearly opposite Capt McCumber's, on Market street, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES. Any person finding them, and bringing them to me, will receive the above reward, and my thanks.

May 25.—[37-1t*] J T SCHONWALD.

JUST RECEIVED,

A large lot of Crockery Ware of every description. For sale cheap for cash, by

[m25] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FOUND.

Near the Rail Road Bridge, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, which the owner can obtain by calling at the *Journal Office*, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

May 18, 1849—[36-tf

AUCTION SALE.

BY MARTIN & CRONLY.

The sale of Still, Cap, and Worm, ADVERTISED to take place this day is postponed until Friday next, the 1st proximo.

May 25, 1849—37-1t

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse,
Front Street, Near Exchange Corner,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

G. & W. A. GWYER respectfully inform their numerous friends and acquaintances that they have purchased the stock of FURNITURE in this establishment of Mr F. CLARK, which is large and well selected, and are now receiving from the manufactory, weekly, a constant supply, which is offered for sale, for cash, at manufacturer's prices.

Among our assortment, may be found the following articles:

Mahogany and plain Sideboards;
Marble top Washstands;
Marble and Mahogany top Bureaus;
Rich Mahogany and plain Wardrobes;
Sofas and Divans;
Mahogany and Walnut stuffed Rockers;
Egyptian and white marble top centre Tables;
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables;
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables;
Fine Mahogany and Walnut Chairs;
High and low post Bedsteads;
French Bedsteads; Mahogany and Walnut do;
Single Mahogany and plain Washstands;
Book cases; writing desks;
Ladies work tables; sewing and nursing chairs;
Large and small cane Rockers;
Ladies sewing chairs;
Ladies work boxes and Lamp stands;
Bamboo chairs and settees;
Children's sitting and rocking chairs;
Windsor chairs, with scroll backs;
Windsor chairs, plain; office chairs and cushions;
Portable writing desks;
Night cabinets and sick chairs;
Cribs, cradles, and children's chairs;
Butler's trays and towel racks;
Cane and wood seat Settees;
Office Desks, various styles;
Looking Glasses, Cots, Lounges;
Camp Stools, Willow Wagons;
Summer Sofas, Dusters, Refrigerators;
Shower Baths, Window Shades;
Childrens' dining Chairs;
Fine Hair Mattresses—Northern make;
Moss Mattresses, do. do.
Bolsters, do. do.
Pillows, do. do. &c. &c.

The goods will be freely shown, and all articles warranted to be as represented.

G. & W. A. GWYER.

Furniture safely packed in boxes, or mats, for transportation.

May 25, 1849—[37

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company are hereby notified, that the next general meeting of the Stockholders, will be held in Pittsboro' on Wednesday, the 20th of June next, instead of the 14th of that month, as heretofore published.

This change is made, so as to enable the Board of Internal Improvement to attend the meeting in behalf of the State. A full attendance of the Stockholders is earnestly requested, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

B. I. HOWZE, Clerk of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

May 25, 1849—[37-3t

TAILORING.

THE subscriber has resumed his business in Wilmington, and will carry on the *Tailoring Business* in all its various branches. He is in possession of all the latest styles, and from his *past experience* in the business he feels satisfied that he can please the taste of the most fastidious. A *trial* is all that he asks to convince the most skeptical. He guarantees all work that he does to *fit*, and to be made in a *work-man-like manner.*

S. R. ROBBINS.

May 17, 1849—[36-tf

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH DISEASED LUNGS.—Justice to my much esteemed friend and physician, (Dr. Fitch,) and the benefit I have derived through his instrumentality, enables me to say to those afflicted in like manner, don't despair.—Health (after our reason,) is most desirable, and, like other blessings, is the gift of God; but He works by instruments in granting it. Dr. F., I believe, is one of those M. D.'s; and with reverence to God, I say I believe if his (Dr. F.'s) prescriptions were carried out entirely, DISEASED LUNGS would be scarce. I know this is wading in deep water; physician's opinions are generally against me; the people's opinions, gotten second hand from the M. D.'s, are also. But I speak from a feeling sense and experience of what has already been done for me, and justice to Dr. F. demands I should say, if I do set my face to it, it is not his fault but my own. Dr. F. is also a regular physician; together with over 25 years experience in this disease, both in this country and in Europe, enables him to say that eight out of ten cases can be cured, where the constitution is not entirely broken down. Before doubting this, I beg you to read his (F.'s) Lectures on Consumption, to be had at 707 Broadway, New York, and if your prejudices are not too strong, you will be convinced. I have been under different eminent physicians, and thank them for their kindness to and care for me. No doubt they done the best they knew. The popular patent medicines of the day I have tried, none affording me but a temporary relief. In two months after using Dr. F.'s remedies, I weighed 7 pounds more than before. It is needless to say more; I refer to Dr. F.'s Lectures, and trust some M. D. or Druggist will receive the agency from Dr. F., for the convenience of the afflicted.

CHAS. H. ALEXANDER.

Topsail Sound, N. C., May 15, 1849—[36 2t*

Wilmington papers will please copy (if they choose) for the benefit of consumptives.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
COURT OF EQUITY.
Spring Term, 1849.

Mary Newkirk, ex parte. } Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of New-Hanover, made at Spring Term, 1819, in the above petition, I will sell at the Court-House, in the town of Wilmington, on Monday, the 11th of June, 1849, upon six months credit, a negro girl named CAROLINE, belonging to the minors of Jacob Newkirk, deceased.—Bond and approved security required.

T. D. MEARES, C. & M. E.

May 18, 1849—[36-ts

FROM RALEIGH TO ROCKY MOUNT.
Fare Reduced.

THE subscriber has taken the contract for carrying the mail from Raleigh to Rocky Mount, and will place on the line comfortable stages, good horses and careful drivers, and will run it to connect with the cars on the Wilmington Rail Road, and with the stage line from Rocky Mount to Warrenton—he will

Reduce the Fare as follows;

From Raleigh to	Eagle Rock,	$1 00
" "	Wakefield,	1 50
" "	Stanhope,	2 00
" "	Nashville,	3 00
" "	Rocky Mount,	4 50

Trunks of ordinary size and weight, $1 50—part of the way in proportion—small packages, 25 cents—boxes and bundles agreeably to size and weight.

Trunks packages, &c., must be deposited at the stage places and the freight paid, or the subscriber will not be responsible for their safety.

For seats, &c., apply to E Yarbrough, Raleigh—T. R. Debnam, Eagle Rock—A. J. Foster, Wakefield—B. G. Crenshaw, Stanhope—B. H. Freeman, Nashville—W. L. Quails, Rocky Mount.

GEO. HOWARD.

Tarboro', May 11, 1849—35-3t

LIEUTENANT COLONEL.

I beg leave to present to the members of the 30th Regiment N. C. Militia, Major D. J. WILLIAMS, as a candidate for the Lieutenant Colonelcy. Major WILLIAMS is an excellent officer, and his present rank in the Regiment should entitle him to that post of honor.

JUSTICE.

MESSRS. EDITORS—Will you oblige many voters by inserting the name of Adjutant J. J. HEDRICK as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel, he having consented to serve if elected.

May 4, 1849—[34-4t

LEESBURG, May 11th, 1849.

Messrs. Editors: You will oblige the friends of Mr. THOS. H. TATE, by keeping his name before the public as a candidate for the Lieut. Colonelcy, he having consented to serve if elected.—We speak from an intimate acquaintance with Mr. TATE, and recommend him to the 30th Regiment, believing that he would fill the office with honor to himself and satisfaction to them.

MANY FRIENDS.

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A FULTON,
May 4, 1849.—[34tf] *Administratrix.*

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.

☞OFFICE in Nutt's building, North Water Street.

May 11, 1849—[35-3m

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Ephraim Cook, to use of John D. Pearsall, vs. John Wilkinson. } Constable's Return—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Thos. K. Torrance, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Daniel C. Moore, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Owen R. Kenan, vs. Kilby Bass. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's real estate, and certain articles of personal property.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Kilby to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

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J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

John Smith, vs. John Wilkinson. } Original Attachment—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, A. D. 1849.

Ephraim Cook, to use of John D. Pearsall, vs. John Wilkinson. } Constable's Return—Levied on the defendant's land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper printed in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said defendant to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, and defend the said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness, JAMES H. JERMAN, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in April, A. D. 1849.

J. H. JERMAN, Clerk.
By B. F. GRADY, Dep'y Cl'k.

April 27, 1849—33-6t [Pr fee $4 38]

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, May 21, 1849.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞—MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton. is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

☞—JOSEPH R. KEMP, Esq., Postmaster at Kemper Post Office, Bladen County, N. C.. is authorized to receipt for any monies due the "Journal" office, and also to receive new subscribers to said paper.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 35.]—An Act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and they are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, out of any money in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, namely:

For transportation of the mails within the United States, two millions five hundred and forty thousand dollars;

For transportation of the mails in four steamships, at one hundred thousand dollars each per year, from New York to Bremen, by way of Southampton, under the contract made with the Ocean Steam Navigation Company, of New York, in addition to the sum of three hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and nine dollars of former appropriations for the same object, which it is estimated will remain unexpended on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, sixteen thousand three hundred and ninety one dollars;

For transportation of the mails between Charleston, South Carolina, and Havana, by way of Key West, calling at Savannah, under the contract made with M. C. Mordecai, fifty thousand dollars; and for transportation of the mail by said line or by other steamers, to such other places on the coast of Florida as the Postmaster General may deem practicable and expedient, five thousand dollars;

For compensation of postmasters, one million two hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, thirty thousand dollars;

For wrapping-paper, twenty-two thousand dollars;

For office furniture, (in the offices of postmasters,) three thousand dollars;

For advertising, fifty thousand dollars;

For mail bags, twenty-five thousand dollars;

For blanks, twenty-one thousand dollars;

For mail locks, keys, and stamps, six thousand dollars;

For the detection and prevention of mail depredations and for special agents, including the two agents for Oregon and California, twenty thousand dollars;

For clerks for offices, (the offices of postmasters,) two hundred and sixty thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous, sixty thousand dollars.

That the better to enable the postal treaty with Great Britain to go into full effect with equal advantage to both countries, letters shall be mailed as composing one rate only where the letter does not exceed the weight of a half ounce avoirdupois; where it exceeds a half ounce but does not exceed an ounce, as composing two rates; where it exceeds an ounce but does not exceed two ounces, as composing four rates; where it exceeds two ounces but not exceed three ounces, as composing six rates; where it exceeds three ounces but does not exceed four ounces, as composing eight rates; and in like progression for each additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, and that each rate shall be subject to the full postage charge; that letters refused or which cannot be delivered may be immediately returned to the dead letter office, and that newspapers not sent from the office of publication shall be charged with the same postage as other papers, to be prepaid

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.
Approved March 3, 1849.
JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 36.]—An Act making appropriations for light-houses, light-boats, buoys, &c., and providing for the erection and establishment of the same, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following appropriations be and the same are hereby made, and directed to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry the provisions of this act into effect: *Provided, however*, If a good title to any land which it may be necessary to use cannot be obtained on reasonable terms, or the exclusive right to such land cannot be acquired by cession, where the interest of the United States demands it, before the appropriation would by law fall into the surplus fund, in any and all such cases the appropriations shall be applicable to the objects for which they are made, at any time within two years after the first meeting of the legislature subsequent to the passage of this act, in any State wherein any such land may be situated, to wit:

In Maine.—For thirteen spar buoys and three beacons in Casco bay, three thousand dollars;

For a light-house at Gilkey's harbor, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For a light-house at Beauchamp point, or on the opposite side of the harbor, in the town of Camden, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For a fog-bell at the light-house on Libby's island, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

Massachusetts.—For a screw-pile beacon, or other practicable structure, on the south shoal off Nantucket, lately discovered by the survey of the coast, twenty-five thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers;

For six large buoys on the shoals off Nantucket, one thousand dollars;

For a light boat on Pollock Rip, off Chatham, twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

New York.—For a light-boat on Horse Shoe reef, Niagara river, ten thousand dollars; or for the erection of a light house instead thereof, if after the survey herein provided for it shall be deemed more advisable, twenty thousand dollars;

For four spar buoys, to mark the channel from the aforesaid shoal to Bird island, three hundred dollars;

For a beacon on the southeast part of Romer shoal, in the lower bay of New York, ten thousand dollars;

For three spar buoys in Buttermilk channel, two hundred dollars;

For four additional spar-buoys in the lower bay of New York, at such points as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, four hundred dollars.

New Jersey.—For a light-house on the rocks at Bergen Point, five thousand dollars;

For five spar buoys at Thom's river, three hundred dollars;

For five spar buoys at Barnegat inlet, three hundred dollars;

For a light-house at the mouth of the Passaic river, five thousand dollars;

For two buoys on the east and west oyster beds in Newark bay, one hundred dollars;

For a light-house on the east point of Maurice river, Cumberland county, five thousand dollars;

To provide surf-boats, life cars, rockets, carronades, lines, and other necessary apparatus for the better preservation of life and property from shipwreck along the coast of New Jersey, between Little Egg Harbor and Cape May, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of such officer of the revenue marine service as may be designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Delaware.—For the foundation and construction of a light-house at the Delaware break water, ten thousand dollars.

Maryland.—For two spar buoys at the mouth of Chester river, one hundred and twenty dollars.

Texas.—For a light-boat on Galveston bar, twelve thousand five hundred dollars;

For a light-house at Sabine Pass, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Illinois.—For the foundation and construction of a light-house at or near the end of the north pier at Chicago, fifteen thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, and the present light-house within the city, and the beacon-light on the pier, shall be discontinued from and after the completion of the aforesaid light-house.

For a light-house at the mouth of Calumet river, four thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Topographical Engineers.

Florida.—For buoys on and near the bar of Nassau river, on the coasts of Georgia and Florida, in the neighborhood thereof, one thousand dollars.

Michigan.—For a light-house at the mouth of Muskegon river, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For a light-house on Manitou island, Lake Superior, seven thousand five hundred dollars;

For a light-house at Eagle harbor, Lake Superior, four thousand dollars;

For a floating bell at Stanard rock, Lake Superior, one thousand dollars;

For a light-house on Skillagalee rock, Lake Michigan, four thousand dollars;

For a beacon light on the pier at New Buffalo, seven hundred and fifty dollars;

For a light-house at North Black river, Lake Michigan, three thousand five hundred dollars;

For providing surf-boats, life-boats, and other means for the preservation of life and property shipwrecked on the coast of the United States, ten thousand dollars, to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if the Fifth Auditor shall report, in any of the cases herein provided for, that preliminary surveys are necessary to determine the site of a proposed light-house or light-boat, or to ascertain more fully what the public exigency demands, the Secretary of the Navy shall, thereupon, appoint one or more officers of the navy, not under the grade of commander, to perform the required service; or when the expenditure is to be made under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, the Secretary of War shall appoint one or more officers of the corps of topographical engineers, possessing the requisite skill and experience, to perform the like service.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer so appointed shall forthwith enter upon the discharge of the duty, and after fully ascertaining the facts, shall report, first, whether the proposed facility to navigation is the most suitable for the emergency which exists; and second, where it should be placed if the interests of commerce demand it; third, if the thing proposed be not the most suitable, whether it is expedient to make any other kind of improvement; fourth, whether the proposed light has any connexion with other lights, and if so, whether it cannot be so located as to subserve both the general and the local want of trade and navigation; and fifth, whether there be any, and if any, what other facts of importance touching the subject.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all such reports shall, as speedily as may be, be laid before the Secretary of the Treasury, and if such as to authorize the work without further legislation, he shall forthwith proceed with it, otherwise such reports shall be laid before Congress at the next ensuing session; but in all cases where the Fifth Auditor does not report such preliminary examination as expedient, the provisions of this act shall without delay be carried into execution.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That vessels, steamboats, and propellers, navigating the northern and western lakes, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of April next, comply with the following regulations, for the security of life and property, to wit: during the night, vessels on the starboard tack shall show a red light, vessels on the larboard tack a green light, and vessels going off large, or before the wind, or at anchor, a white light; steamboats and propellers shall carry on the stem, or as far forward as possible, a triangular light, at an angle of about sixty degrees with the horizon, and on the starboard side a light shaded green, and on the larboard side red; said lights shall be furnished with reflectors, &c., complete, and of a size to insure a good and sufficient light; and if loss or damage shall occur, the owner or owners of the vessel, steamboat, or propeller, neglecting to comply with these regulations, shall be liable to the injured party for all loss or damage resulting from such neglect; and the owner or owners of any vessel failing to comply with said regulations shall forfeit a penalty of one hundred dollars, which may be recovered in an action of debt, to be brought by the district attorney of the United States, in the name of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Approved March 3, 1849.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edmund Burke, Esq., the able, laborious, and popular Commissioner of Patents, has been removed, and his place filled by Thomas Ewbank, of New York, the author of a valuable work on hydraulics. That so prominent a democrat and politician as Mr. Burke should be removed by Gen. Taylor is no matter of surprise—the wonder rather is, that his head should have been spared so long. To get him ousted has been a less difficult matter than to agree upon a successor; & even now that one is appointed, he turns out to be very unacceptable to his party and takes them entirely by surprise. The Tribune says: "We wanted also an able politician and compiler of statistics bearing on the public policy of the country, and this Mr. Ewbank has yet to prove himself. The whig party has had a rabid and dexterous adversary in that post for some years past; we thought it had a fair claim to an effective supporter in the same place, now that the wheel has revolved—a right to a good Commissioner and something more. These considerations have been disregarded in the selection of Mr. Ewbank, who is only known, thus far, as a master of the history and philosophy of inventions."

The New York Commercial Advertiser, a steady-going old federal print, says that "the filling of this office has presented another surprise upon general expectation; the gentleman upon whom it has been conferred, Mr. Ewbank, having never been even named in connexion with it, so far as our knowledge extends." Gen. Taylor seems to be satisfying his political friends—over the left."

Buffalo Com.

Warehouse Goods.—The value of goods remaining in the United States Public Stores, in the several seaports, is officially reported to be $7,201,246; on which the duties are $2,132,544.

Don't forget to pay the Printer, Mr. reader.

Correspondence of the Boston Post.

We who inhabit the great metropolis of the Union, have opportunities of hearing and knowing things in the political world which do not always reach you less favored people of the provinces. We know that farces are here played which, in the "magnificent distances" of this great republic, look verily like grave and legitimate drama. We know that the most grotesque masks are here put on, whose extravagant grimaces are softened down in the distance to the smooth and pleasing outlines of genuine respectably-looking countenances. We know, too, that politicians here have real tangible corporeal existences, while, to the wondering natives in the interior or on the frontiers, their form and semblance are merely imaginary. And such happens to be the "state of the case," as the lawyers would say, with our present venerable and illustrious chief magistrate.

You are, I have no doubt, aware that they have two emperors in Japan—one to take care of civil, and the other religious affairs. The first is called the Ziagoon, and the other the Mekador The first is a most potent monarch. He has a real tangible existence, and so has the latter, so far as flesh and blood are concerned, but he is of no account, being confined to his religious cloister, and occupied with religious ceremonies and the conversation of women.

Now, something like this Japan idea we have in real existence in these glorious and enlightened United States at the present time, under the figure and form of "the President." Although your name is Greene, I hope you are not so *green* and verdant as to suppose that *the* General Taylor who makes inaugural addresses, receives foreign ministers, delegations from sovereign states, municipalities and trades corporations, to whose salutations he replied in well-worded and appropriate speeches, is the real Gen. Taylor who was elected by the people President of the United States. If you do entertain any such absurdity, why I must set you down among the *greenest* of all green chaps away down in Yankeedom. I can assure you that the real General Taylor, whose corporeal substance does actually occupy the white house, is a very different personage from the Gen. Taylor who figures in the newspapers as the President of the United States. The Gen. Taylor who lives in the white house is a real tangible body—that is, a body possessing all the properties of matter, viz: form, weight, inertia, color, &c., while the Gen. Taylor who figures as President in the newspapers, is a mere ideal fictitious being The form is of no more account, so far as the Presidency is concerned, than the Meckador of Japan. The latter—the ideal man, is the real President—the Ziagoon of the Republic of the United States of America. The President of the newspapers *par example*. Gen'l Taylor, the President elect, on his way to this city, made many well conceived and appropriate speeches, in reply to speeches made to him. Whereas, the *real* Gen. Taylor made none, or if he essayed to make a speech, it was a very different one from that which the ideal general made, and which appeared in the newspapers as the speech actually made.

The *real* Gen. Taylor was invited before his inauguration to visit the people of Georgetown, they honestly supposing that he was Gen. Taylor, the President elect. He went accordingly, was addressed very appropriately by the mayor of that city, and might have stammered out something in reply. The *ideal* general, however, was made to speak in the newspapers, and lo, he spoke in a very different style from that of the real *bona fide* General. So I understand it was on the reception of the foreign ministers and other persons formally introduced to the real General at the white house; the *ideal* General always appearing as the spokesman in the newspapers.

Recently the magistracy of this city were introduced to the real General by Mayor Seaton, who made an appropriate address on the occasion. And the real general made a reply, as I understand pretty much in these words—"I am glad to see the *majistry* of Washington—pleasant day to day. I think we shall have some good weather." But the *ideal* general, the figure of speech that personifies the president in the newspapers, would not allow the address to go out in this form, and accordingly it was fixed up in a very decent garb and sent forth through the press another affair altogether than the real speech of the real general.

One example more. A committee from Virginia came here the other day to present a sword to the real general whom the people elected president. The National Intelligencer, that curious antediluvian fossil, which stands forth as the impersonation of the stupidity of genuine "conservative" whiggery, formally announced that on Monday last the presentation would take place. But the General was not ready. Col. Bliss had not got the reply to the address ready, and the General had not committed it to memory. Two days elapsed, and the ceremony came off. The chairman made a handsome speech so far as language and manner were concerned, and the General made a reply. This was a *real* affair. The good old man held the speech prepared by Bliss (or somebody else) in his hand, and tried to read from it; but not being so familiar with the handwriting as his own, he made a bad piece of work of it. But he continued to stammer through it. And the *ideal* general concluded to accept this speech, and let it go forth to the people as the speech of the president; but he, the *ideal* general, had the bungling manner in which the real general read the speech explained in this wise in the newspapers—"Gen. Taylor read his reply, and was firm and manly, until he came to the paragraph wherein he was obliged to allude to the compliments paid to himself. What he said was not only appropriate, but said with deep emotion that sometimes *checked* his utterance." See "ION," correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, April 25th. With this explanation the ideal general allowed the speech to go forth as that of the President.

The truth is—and it is well to tell the truth to the American people—Gen. Taylor is utterly incompetent for the place he now occupies. He is very far inferior in point of capacity even to Gen. Harrison, superannuated and incompetent as he was. And every candid and impartial man, who sees and hears him speak or converse, goes away from him with that mortifying conviction deeply impressed upon his mind.

It is this incapacity of Gen. Taylor for the duties of the presidency, in which is to be found the true cause of the shameful and shocking violation of his solemn pledges of which he has been guilty since he came into the presidency. He is but a baby in the hands of the willy and unscrupulous men by whom he is surrounded. If he would be honest and redeem his solemnly pledged word, he cannot. He cannot do a thing, or move an inch as president, without their aid. He is completely at their mercy, and they use him without scruple and without remorse. This mortifying fact is becoming daily more and more apparent, and soon the whole country will awaken to a realizing sense of its painful truth.

To the real patriots of the country, to the true lovers of democratic institutions, the fact that a man has been elected to the great office of president, with scarcely one qualification to befit him for its high and solemn duties, is not only mortifying, but it is alarming. It disgraces our country and belies the capacity of the people for self-government. But it is pleasing enough to the monarchist and aristocrat. They care not who is the *locum tenens* of the throne, or the presidency. They are willing, nay, would prefer, that it should be a weak woman, or an imbecile man; a Queen Victoria, or a General Taylor. In either case the monarchical theory of an irresponsible king and a responsible ministry is exemplified.

I designed to draw a parallel by contrasts between the first and the *second* Washingtons, as illustrated in the powers of Gen. Washington and Gen. Taylor, but my limits forbid. I will, however, add that the proscription goes briskly on. Heads fall daily here in the metropolis as well as in the distant provinces. I think the number of removals of democrats more than equal the number during the same time under the sanguinary coonskin dynasty of 1841.

AGAMEMNON.

From the Newport (N. H.) Argus.

"NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WON'T SEE."

The whig papers entirely misconstrue all that the democratic presses say about General Taylor's proscription. So far as our observation has extended, we have not seen the first expression of regret that the executive permits his whig cabinet to manage the matter of public patronage to suit themselves. Every appointment they make carries with it *disappointment* to at least a score of unsuccessful whig applicants, many of whom will ere long be found in open opposition to the administration. Furthermore, every act of proscription proves the truth of the predictions of the democratic papers, that the no-party candidate would make a party President.—While General Taylay was declaring that he had "no friends to reward, and no enemies to punish," and while the whig presses were loudly proclaiming that the truth of this sentiment would be verified in practice, the democrats predicted that the experiment would turn out to be just what it proves to be.—Thus, every stroke of the guillotine is a fulfilment of prophecy on the one hand, and a tangible contradiction of whig falsehood on the other. The machinery of government has been set in motion not to verify the predictions of its operators, but to falsify them; not to throw the sagacity of the defeated party into disrepute, but to add to the numerous evidences already before the world, that the democracy are not apt to misjudge the motives of their enemies.

* * * * * *

Our party needs no executive stimulus to swell its numbers. The recent elections in New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Virginia, show that as the patronage of the government recedes, democracy advances with accelerated strides. We say, then, take home to yourselves the stumbling-blocks of party patronage, and leave us in possession of our party principles. With these, our natural weapons, and the clear field before us, we have no misgivings as to the future.

We again repeat, that the whig papers mistake the meaning of every word that is said about proscription. Previous to the election, the democratic papers demonstrated the folly of this no-party doctrine, and assured their friends that Gen. Taylor *could not*, if he would, reduce it to practice. They now hold up his *pledges* with one hand, and his *practice* with the other, not with disappointment, but as a triumphant proof of their own predictions, It is with this view only that Taylor's proscription finds publicity, or elicits attention, through the democratic papers.

Spring Fashions Abroad.—The London journals state:—Among the fashionable outdoor costumes suitable for young ladies, we may describe the following: Grey silk dress, the front ornamented with passementerie.—Mantellet of the same, trimmed with narrow pinked frills. A drawn bonnet of pink or blue silk, with a narrow ruche of white tulle at the edge. Boots of cashmere, the collar of the dress, tipped with black. Dark blue parasol. Dress of glace silk, blue black, shaded with silver grey. Mantelet of black silk, trimmed with pinked frills. A straw bonnet, trimmed with white ribbon. Black cashmere boots, tipped with glazed leather.

Presbyterian General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian (new School) Church of the United States, met in Philadelphia on the 17th inst. The usual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr Cox, after which the Rev. Dr. Philip Hay was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. Mr. Hoyt, of Michigan, temporary clerk.

"Does your Mother know you're out?" is now rendered—"Can it be possible that maternal solicitude has ceased for an instant its watchfulness over pudding innocence?"

Punch, in his Parliamentary Dictionary, defines a comprehensive measure, to be a measure that will take everybody in.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!

AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.

March 2—[25-tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the President and Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a Certificate of Eleven Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of the undersigned, in lieu of one or more, for that number of Shares lost.

OWEN D. HOLMES,
Ex'r. of Gabriel Holmes.
March 23, 1849.—[28-3m

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm of

CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,

for the transaction of a Forwarding and General Commission business.

Any business entrusted to us will have our prompt attention.

D. CASHWELL,
JOS. R. BLOSSOM.
Wilmington, April 6th, 1849.—[30-2m

To all whom it may concern.

Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims aginst Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.

THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

Juniper Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale THREE HUNDRED ACRES of

JUNIPER LAND,

lying in Bladen county, 15 miles North East of Elizabethtown, and about 4 miles to a navigable stream. The Land is well timbered, with large Juniper. Persons desirous of purchasing such lands, would do well to call on the subscriber, on South River, Bladen County.

D. W. CROMARTIE.
March 16, 1849.—[27-3m*

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!

1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contracters
April 27th, 1849. [33

PLOUGHS, CORN-SHELLERS AND STRAW-CUTTERS.

Now landing from Schr. L. P. Smith, a fine lot of No. 10, 11 and 60; and a few Corn Ploughs, Corn Shellers, and a very superior article of Straw Cutters, which will be sold very low for the CASH only. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

April 13.

Notice.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF

SARSAPARILLA!

Wonder and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*: a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.* **Spitting Blood.**

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

WM. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-st.

Rheumatism.—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, *Blackwell's Island*, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complains of women. word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilia has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, *M.* D.
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
Albany, April 1, 1847. P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co, 151 Chartres street, N. O; 105 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants, as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON
January 19, 1849 —[19-1yeoo

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.
Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

***Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

FOR SALE.

40 Hhds Superior retailing Sugar daily expected by Schr John Story, from the West Indies,

M16 by G W DAVIS.

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

DR. HART'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—The astonishing success which has attended the use of this invaluable medicine for Epileptic Fits, (or falling sickness,) spasms, convulsions, &c., renders it the most valuable medicine ever discovered. In fact, as a remedy for the above diseases it stands unrivalled and alone. There is no other reliable remedy. It has been said that Epilepsy is incurable. This, however, is not the fact. Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract has and is constantly curing this distressing complaint, as the following testimony received from physicians and others will show.

Judge Randall, 156 Henry street, New York, having used the Vegetable Extract successfully in his family, highly recommends it to all persons who are afflicted with Fits.

Mr. Stephen F. Pratt, corner of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth street, New York, states that Mr. Chas. H. Boughton, a member of his family, has been so severely afflicted with Epileptic Fits for many years, that he was obliged to relinquish his business. Having used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract (says Mr. Pratt) he was soon restored to perfect health, and left this city for the State of Ohio to resume his business.

Rev. Mr. Smith, Rector of St. Peters Church, Spotswood, New Jersey, who has been afflicted with Epileptic Fits for more than forty years, states that he has used Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract and his health has been so much improved that he hopes by Divine blessing, to have no more Fits.

Epileptic Fits, of twenty-seven years and six months, cured by the use of this truly wonderful medicine.—Read the following remarkable case of the son of Wm. Secore, Esq., of Philadelphia, afflicted with Epileptic Fits twenty-seven years and six months. After travelling through England, Scotland, Germany and France, consulting the most eminent physicians, and expending for medicine, medical treatment and advice three thousand dollars, returned with his son to this country in November last, without receiving any benefit whatever, and was cured by using Hart's Vegetable Extract.

[Mr William Secore's Letter to Dr. Hart.]

I have spent over three thousand dollars for medicine and medical attendance. I was advised to take a tour to Europe with him, which I did. I first visited England. I consulted the most eminent physicians there in respect to his case; they examined him and prescribed accordingly. I remained there three months without perceiving any change for the better, which cost me about two hundred and fifty dollars, pocketed by the physicians, and the most that I received was their opinion that my son's case was hopeless, and positively incurable. I accordingly left England, travelled through Scotland, Germany and France, and returned home in the month of November last, with my son as far from being cured as when I left. I saw your advertisement in one of the New York papers, and concluded to try Hart's Vegetable Extract, seeing your statements and certificates of so many cures, some of twenty and thirty years standing, and I can assure you I am not sorry I did so, as by the use of Hart's Vegetable Extract alone he was restored to perfect health. His reason, which was so far gone as to unfit him for business is entirely restored, with the prospect now before him of life, health and usefulness. He is now 28 years of age, and 27 years 6 months of this time has been afflicted with this most dreadful of diseases, but thank God is now enjoying good health. Now, sir, faith without works I don't believe in. To say I shall be ever grateful to you is one thing, and as I here enclose you one hundred dollars, I have no doubt but you will think this another and quite a different thing The debt of gratitude I still owe you; but please accept this amount as interest on the debt in advance. Yours, very respectfully, WM. SECORE.

In reference to the almost miraculous efficacy of this truly wonderful medicine, read the following letter from Dr. W. L. Monroe, of Guilford, Ohio, one of the most eminent physicians in that place:

GUILFORD, Ohio, August 17, 1848

Brother laborer in the cause of humanity—Dear sir: It is with no small degree of pleasure that I am enabled to announce to you the complete triumph of your *invaluable medicine* in cases of Epilepsy. I have prescribed it in four instances in this vicinity, and it has been highly successful in all. Three of the patients, I trust, have been radically cured. The fourth one is rapidly improving, and will, I think, without doubt recover. I am not in the habit of prescribing or recommending patent medicines, but when I see an article which promises so much for the relief of suffering humanity, I feel it my duty to recommend it, and I have no hesitation in saying that as soon as the faculty are fully acquainted with the *real merit* of your medicine, they will close their eyes against prejudice and lend you a helping hand. I subscribe myself, yours, sincerely,

(Signed) W. L. MONROE, M. D.
To Dr. S. Hart, New York.

The time is not far distant when thousands who are now trembling under the hand of this dreadful disease, and fearing that every attack may prove fatal will find permanent relief and be restored to new life, by using this celebrated medicine. Over one thousand certificates have been received in testimony of the beneficial results produced by the use of Dr. Hart's Vegetable Extract.

☞Prepared by S. Hart, M. D., New York.

Price, one package,	$3 00
Do. four packages,	10 00
Do. eight packages,	20 00

☞It is carefully packed up in boxes for transportation, and sent to any part of the United States, Texas, Mexico, and West Indies.

THOMAS & MILES, Cincinnati, Ohio, Agents, United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington, N. C; Handand, Hande & Co., Charleston, S. C.; and for sale by most of the principal Druggists throughout the United States.

April 6th, 1849.—[30-1yeow

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhstany, do veleriar, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassamin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.

Meskin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
o20 Druggist & Chemists.

TO TURPENTINE DISTILLERS.

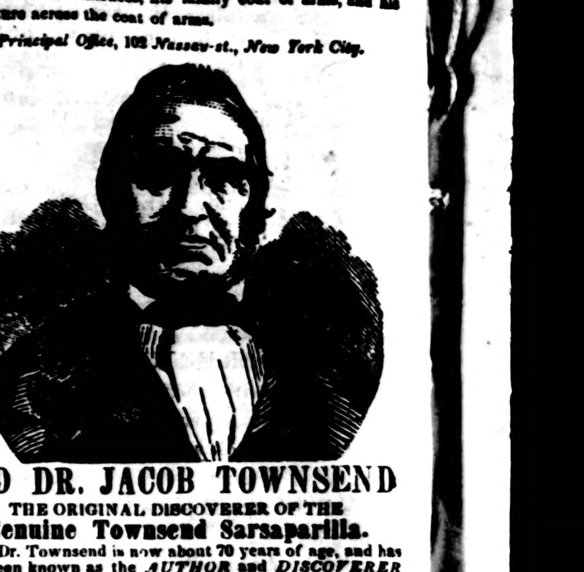
THE subscriber offers for sale at his Cooper's shop, on Mr. Nutt's wharf, in this place, Spirit barrels, that will average 40 gallons each, made by good workmen and of seasoned timber, at $1,75 per barrel, 60 days credit. Persons with whom he is not acquainted, will be required to give orders that will be accepted in this place.

A. MORGAN.
May 11, 1849—[35-3t*

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of CLAPP has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it GENUINE, Original, etc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr.'s likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breadth of the land, especially as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P. Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better; because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system. Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, if they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS, ALL CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases.*

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Swooning, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions, &c.*

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalizes the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all strictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood? What is Scrofula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, of deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's article! and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *heaven-wide apart*, and *infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases!

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing bosom, to restore health and bloom, and vigor into the crushed and broken, and to banish infirmity that OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND has SOUGHT and FOUND the opportunity and means to bring his

Grand Universal Concentrated Remedy

within the reach, and to the knowledge of all who need it, that they may learn and know, by joyful experience, its

Transcendent Power to Heal.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND. New York, Oct. 3, 1848.

SIR:—On the 20th of July, 1847, I was again attacked with rheumatism, and continued, under various prescriptions, to grow worse for at least two months. I became entirely helpless, incapable of feeding myself, or turning in bed, or helping myself any way. In this state I continued until January, 1848, when I began to mend a little and improve gradually till the last May. This amendment was only so far as to be able to get myself out of bed. I remained in this condition, with little or no change, until the 21st July. I was induced to try your Sarsaparilla. On the 24th, three days after taking the first dose, *I AROSE IN BED*, which I had not done before in ten months, and in less than a week I

WALKED ACROSS THE ROOM

with the aid of crutches. Since then, I have walked in the street: have gone alone from 36 Spruce-street to the Park; thence to Lovejoy's Hotel and back. I have been to 88 Nassau-street two different times, and am now frequently visiting my neighbors. During all this time, I have taken but *four bottles* of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Oct. 4. I procured another bottle to-day (5th Oct.) I walked twice across the floor without the aid of crutches. [illegible] great distress. The pain in my back has likewise left me, and my family [illegible] OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALEX. WELSH, 36 Spruce-st.

P. S.—Several able physicians despaired of my ever walking or even raising myself from my bed again.

Principal Office 102 Nassau-st, N. Y. City
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist and Chemist.
March 2, 1849—[25-1y

FOR SALE.

10,000 ACRES OF LAND, lying on the East of Wilmington, N. C., beginning 3 miles from Wilmington, and lying on both sides of the Newbern Road. Apply to J. A. SANDERS.

April 20, 1849—[23-6t